THE MORNING STAR

Gives the Largest Quantity

And Variety of Reading Matter,

Of Any Daily Newspaper

In North Carolina.

Entered at the Postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., as Second-class Mail Matter.

JANUARY

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

Port Almanac—January 25.

Sun Rises	7.05 A M
Sun Sets	5.30 P M
Day's Length	10 h 15 m
High Water at Southport	3.39 A M
High Water at Wilmington	4.18 A M

The Weather.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU, WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 25.

Meteorological data for yesterday:

Temperature: 8 a. m., 54°; 8 p. m., 49°, maximum, 61°; minimum, 49°; mean 55°.

Rainfall for the day 01.; rainfall for the month up to date, 2.45.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

Forecast for to-morrow: North Carolina and South Carolina, fair; slightly cooler in western portion; westerly winds.

The storm area has continued its northeasterly movement and has developed two centers, one in the lower Lake region and one on the Southern New England coast. Rain or snow is reported from New England and the Lake regions. The weather has cleared in the South Atlantic States and the lower Mississippi valley. The pressure remains high in the Northwest and the temperature is low, tut the cold wave has been dissipated by the energy of the storm in the central valley.

The temperature has fallen in the Ohio valley and the Southern Atlantic States.

It will be somewhat colder in the Middle Atlantic and the Lake regions and warmer in the lower Mississippi valley.

OUTLINES

The Navy Department at Washington has been informed that Governor Carr, of North Carolina, has revoked the commission of Commander Francis Winslow, of the United States Navy. —— A blizzard is raging from Iowa to Arkansas; storm in New York.—— North Carolina Populists and Republicans at loggerheads: Republican leaders claim to be masters of the situation. —— Charleston's cheek seeking to magnify its importance by disparaging other South Atlantic ports.—— Naval news—The new gunboat Helena to be christened Thursday; acceptance of the torpedo boat Ericson.—— Standard silver dollars to be coined at the Philadelphia and New Orleans mints.—— Southern farmers less burdened with debt now than at any previous time.—— Affairs in the East—Armenians still hold out against the Turks at Zelton; the Red Cross Society relief measure.——Senate and House—Report of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations; speeches by Senators Cullom and Frye; the House Bond bill temporarily laid aside; pension matters considered by the House.—— Sale confirmed of the Macon and Birmingham road; the Southern believed to be the purchaser.—— Russia and Turkey—Denial of rumor that a treaty has been made. ——N. Y. markets: Money on call easy at 3@4 per cent.; last loan at ¼ and closing offered at 4 per cent.; cotton quiet—middling gulf 8 9-16c; middling 8 5-16c; Southern flour was quiet and unchanged; common to extra fair $3.30@2.90; good to choice $3.00@3.20; wheat—spot fairly active and stronger; No. 2 red in store and at elevator 74c; afloat 75c; corn—spot dull and firm; No. 2 at elevator 36c; afloat 37c; spirits turpentine quiet and steady at 31@31½c; rosin dull, steady; strained common to good $1.60@1.65c.

The United States pays $900,000 a year for its weather service, and the weather isn't anything to brag about sometimes.

Associate Justice Field talks about going on the retired list. We hope he will not reconsider and that no one will throw any obstacles in his way.

A whistling well which also throws up sand is one of the latest achievements in Iowa. They should hitch this to Allison's boom and challenge the field.

Senator Chandler says Tom Reed is a "bimetallist." They are all bimetallists, but their bimetallism is nearly always decorated with a yellow selvage.

It is said that it takes $20,000,000 a year to keep the jaws of the gum chewers of this country wagging, but they are bound to wag and must have the gum.

According to the latest school statistics there are in this country 235,426 school houses, valued at $398,435,039, and 383,010 teachers and 15,083,630 pupils.

Old Stand of Giles & Murchison, Orton Building, Wilmington, N. C.

dec 20 tf

THE MORNING STAR.

VOL. LVII.—NO. 826. WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1896. WHOLE NO. 8,964

A Dutch court martial has sustained a soldier who was charged with insubordination because he refused to wash his face when ordered to do so by his commanding officer, and the high military court has confirmed the decision of the court martial. They probably concluded that the soldier should not be compelled to run the risk of injuring his health by exposing himself to the weather.

Col. Henry Watterson's ticket for the Presidency is Col. Wm. R. Morrison, of Illinois, and Gen. John B. Gordon, of Georgia. As they were both shot at during the war, he wouldn't mind seeing them shot at again. This isn't such a bad ticket, but still there are a good many people down this way who will think that the best part of it is the tail.

A Delaware preacher has duly announced that he will expose the signs, grips, &c., of the Free Masons, but what the uninitiated public would really like to know is, what kind of a goat a fellow has to ride when they put him through. If he can't tell that he need not waste his time on the signs, grips, &c.

Alfred Austin, the English poet laureate, says he doesn't see any reason why he should put a curb bit on his Pegasus, and be "timorously complaisant" toward America. Neither do we. He doesn't draw his laureate pay out of this country, and its none of its business what kind of stuff he laureates.

Some of the English papers are trying to find out how the Argentine wheat growers can raise wheat and deliver it at 50 cents a bushel when their own farmers can't grow it for that. As a wheat producer and shipper the plow-pusher of Argentina is becoming a looming factor, and is getting there.

Senator Allison, of Iowa, has been re-elected to the Senate, practically without opposition. This puts him in for six years more. In the mean time they can run his Presidential boom, and if that collapses he will be solid on the Senate anyway. Nothing like being thrifty.

A Florida conductor has secured a verdict of $1,750 against the Florida East Coast Railway for blacklisting him. If he can go on and have himself blacklisted a few times more he might retire from the conducting business.

New Jersey has now a duly installed Republican Governor, the first in thirty years. So has Kentucky, the first since Noah's ark landed. Some queer things are happening these days.

It is said that in Havana a good many people are beginning to believe that Gen. Campos is insane. No he isn't insane. He is only in a mess that he can't very easily get out of.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JOHNSON & FORE—For ten days.
KATZ & POLVOGT—January sale.

NEW BUSINESS LOCALS.

C. H. PEASE—Photographs cheap.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

Pertinent Paragraphs Pertaining Principally to People and Pointedly Printed.

— Mr. J. S. Hooper left yesterday for a tour through South Carolina.

— Mr. A. H. Heller, of Baltimore, Md., is in the city, registered at The Purcell.

— Mrs. D. H. Armstrong, of Pender county, is here on a short visit to relatives.

— Miss Carrie Devane has returned from a visit to New York city and the North.

— Mr. C. T. Anderson, of Reading, Pa., was in the city yesterday, a guest of The Purcell.

— Mr. J. T. Quarles, of Baltimore, a frequent visitor to this city, is here, stopping at The Purcell.

— Messrs. E. D. Cheek, Jos. G. Brown, Raleigh; and P. H. Morgan, Shawboro, are in the city.

— Capt. J. Smythe, of the revenue cutter *Colfax*, is quite sick and confined to his room at The Orton.

— Messrs. L. M. Pittman, Scotland Neck; H. Bowden, Warsaw; J. M. Rogers, S. C., were among the arrivals in the city yesterday.

— Lieut. Jno. C. Cantwell; formerly of this city but now of Elizabeth City, superintendent of this Life-Saving district, is here on a short visit.

— Mr. John L. Wescott, of Southport, who has been sick for some time past, came up to the city yesterday for treatment. He is at the residence of his son, Mr. R. M. Wescott.

APPOINTMENTS

Wilmington District—W. S. Rone, P. E.

Onslow circuit, Stella—January 25, 26.
Brunswick circuit, Bethel—February 1, 2.
Columbus circuit, Evergreen—February 8th.
Whiteville and Fair Bluff, Wheatland—February 9th and 10th.
Waccamaw circuit, Shiloh—February 10th.
Elizabeth circuit, Singleton—February 15th and 16th.
Carver's Creek, Wayman—February 22nd and 23rd.
Kenansville circuit and Onslow Mission, Worley Chapel—February 29th and March 1st.
Bladen circuit, Bethlehem—March 7th and 8th.

LOCAL DOTS.

Items of Interest Gathered Here and There and Briefly Noted.

— Local forecast: Cooler Saturday; westerly winds.

— Many timber rafts are arriving on the high waters in Cape Fear and Black rivers, and find ready sale at satisfactory prices.

— The Weather Bureau reports twenty-five feet water in the river at Fayetteville yesterday at 8 a. m., and the water still rising.

— A colored man got his left hand badly mashed while at work on one of the linting machines at the Wilmington Oil Mills yesterday.

— Whether or not the chimes are rung, there will be services at the usual hours to-morrow at the Fifth Street Methodist Church.

— The steamer *D. Murchison*, from Fayetteville, arrived yesterday about noon, and left on the return trip at 9 o'clock last evening.

— To day being the festival of the conversion of St. Paul, the Holy Communion will be celebrated at St. James' Church at 11 a. m.

— The British steamship *Rydal Holme* cleared yesterday for Bremen, Germany, with 6,150 bales of cotton, weighing 2,967,670 pounds, and valued at $341,113. Vessel and cargo by J. H. Sloan.

— Rev. A. D. McClure, of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, will deliver an address to men to-morrow afternoon at 4:45 at the Young Men's Christian Association. All men are invited to hear him.

— The following young gentlemen have been appointed Marshals for the Newbern fair, to be held in that city next month, viz: Messrs. Armand Myers, Hugh L. Miller, Percy Munson, Geo. Southerland and R. H. Cowan.

— The ladies who will take part in the Luther entertainment are requested to meet at 3:30 this afternoon in Abbie Chadbourn Memorial Hall, at the First Presbyterian Church, and both ladies and gentlemen taking part to meet at the same place this evening at 7:30 o'clock.

— At the annual meeting of the Emancipation Association, held last night, Valentine Howe was re-elected President, and L. M. Martin, Secretary. A. J. Walker and E. M. Green were elected delegates to the Emancipation Convention, which will meet in Raleigh, N. C., next month.

CONCERT AT THE Y. M. C. A.

A Musical Treat Given the Friends of the Association by Miss Manna Alderman.

The concert given last night at the Y. M. C. A., complimentary to the members of the Young Men's Christain Association, proved to be one of the greatest musical treats of the season. The entire programme was arranged by Miss Manna Alderman, to whom credit is due for the success of the concert.

The programme opened with the "Roman March," by the orchestra—Mr. S. L. Alderman, flute; Mr. Ed. Munson, baritone horn; Mr. Jim Wilson, cornet; Messrs S. A. Schloss and Wm. Martin, violins, and Miss Manna Alderman, accompanist.

The piano solo, "La Lisonjera," was rendered by Miss Alderman, who had to respond to a hearty encore.

Song, "Fiddle and I," (flute obligato(Mrs. S. L. Alderman, proved one of the musical treats of the evening.

Piano solo, "Sonate Pathetique," Miss Alderman.

Flute solo, Mr. S. L. Alderman. The audience showed their appreciation of Mr. Alderman's efforts by making him respond to a flattering encore.

Piano duet, 'Intermezzo," Mrs. Alderman and Miss Alderman.

The next number, a reading by little Miss Eleanore Elliott, was one of the hits of the evening. The audience wouldn't let up until Miss Elliott had recited another of her selections.

The programme concluded with 'Lustspiel Overture," by the orchestra.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.—126 bales cotton, 8 bbls tar, 2 bbls crude turpentine.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.—236 bales cotton, 8 casks spirits turpentine, 84 bbls rosin, 15 bbls tar.

Carolina Central R. R.—4 casks spirits turpentine, 76 bbls rosin.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R. R.—18 bales cotton, 39 casks spirits turpentine, 70 bbls rosin, 10 bbls tar.

Wilmington, Newbern & Norfolk R. R.—57 bales cotton, 3 casks spirits turpentine, 59 bbls crude turpentine.

Steamer Lisbon—9 bales cotton, 60 casks spirits turpentine, 50 bbls rosin, 54 bbls tar.

Total receipts—Cotton, 439 bales; spirits turpentine, 104 casks; rosin, 280 bbls; tar, 87 bbls.; crude turpentine, 61 bbls.

Justices' Court.

Two cases were disposed of by Justice McGowan yesterday:

James Jenkins, colored, charged with forcible trespass, waived examination, and was recognized in the sum of $25 for his appearance at the next term of the Criminal Court.

Acreal Byrd, charged with disorderly conduct and assault and battery, submitted, and judgment was suspended on payment of costs.

Annie Phillips and Louis Gardner were before Justice Bunting, on the charge of disorderly conduct. The defendants were adjudged guilty, but were let off with the payment of costs.

If there is anything you want, advertise for it. Is there anything you don't want? Advertise it in the Business Locals of the STAR. One cent a word. But no ad. taken for less than 20 cents. tf

SUPERIOR COURT.

Embezzlement Cases—Report of the Grand Jury Received—Cases on the Civil Calendar Heard.

In the Superior Court yesterday two cases charging W. B. Larkin with embezzlement were heard. A jury was empanelled in each case and a verdict of guilty rendered, with recommendation to the mercy of the Court.

J. H. Jones vs. H. E. Green. Compromised and settled.

W. J. Brown vs. Catawba Lumber Co. Compromised and settled.

J. E. Littleton vs. City of Wilmington. Set for Monday.

J. T. Medlin and wife vs. Mary Bedford *et al*, Decree of sale.

J. Davis, receiver, vs. A. B. Cook *et al*, Continued.

Jas. Elder vs. John H. Risley. Non suit.

J. M. Brown vs. New York and Wilmington Steamship Co. Non suit.

J. M. Levy vs. Owen McKinney. Non suit.

J. M. Levy vs. J. D. Bellamy, Jr. Non suit.

American Exchange National Bank vs. Junius Davis, receiver. Continued.

National Marine Bank vs. Junius Davis, receiver. Continued.

Equitable National Bank vs. Junius Davis, receiver (two cases). Continued.

Argument was concluded yesterday afternoon in the case of Armour Packing Co. vs. Junius Davis, receiver.

At 4 o'clock the grand jury came into court and submitted the following report:

His Honor Judge Henry R. Starbuck, Judge Superior Court.

We, the grand jury for the January term of the Superior Court of New Hanover county, submit the following report of our labors:

We have acted on twenty-five bills of indictments, resulting in the finding of twenty-one true bills and four not true bills.

We have visited the county jail and county home and house of correction. We found the jail clean and the prisoners generally well fed and cared for. The prisoners in the cell for males complained of lice and exhibited conclusive evidence in substantiation. The jailor explained that these insects were in the clothing of the prisoners when admitted and it is impossible under existing circumstances to prevent it. Some means ought to be adopted to rid the jail of these pests. We would suggest that facilities be provided for bathing the prisoners upon entrance and that they be furnished with a suit of cheap clothing, to be worn during their stay in the jail. This or a similar recommendation was made by a grand jury some time ago, we think, but has remained in a state of "innocuous Desuetude ever since.

In the department for female prisoners we found three colored women and one white woman in the same cell. The white woman was placed there at her own request, but we would recommend that such request be not granted.

The jailor, Mr. King, offered us every opportunity for investigation, and from observation and the testimony of prisoners, we feel fully satisfied that he does everything in his power for the care of the jail and the comfort of its inmates.

In the county home we found the bed-clothes very unclean, on the whole, and the bed linen and covering rather scant. Some of the rooms were clean and neatly kept, others in fair condition and a few filthy. We recommend that the bed-linen be changed weekly and the bedding and bed-clothing frequently aired. The provisions were sound and wholesome, and we heard little or no complaint as to the quality and quantity of food. We would especially call attention to two rooms, one occupied by a colored imbecile, the other by a sick colored woman. The stench from these two rooms was so great that we could not enter to make an examination. The excuse given for the condition of the room occupied by the woman was that she had been bedridden for months; had she been dead for the same length of time the odor could hardly have been worse. As we were told that disinfectants were freely supplied by the county, we do not see any excuse for such a condition of things. Fuel is plentifully supplied and we found fires burning in most of the rooms and hear little or no complaint on this score.

The heating apparatus in the main building, we were told, has never been worked, and should be put in order without delay. The prisoners in the house of correction seemed well satisfied with their treatment and made no complaint. We think that branch is well and properly managed.

Respectfully submitted,
W. G. FARMER, Clerk. W. N. CRONLY, Foreman.

The grand jury was discharged for the term, and the Court at 6.30 p.m., took recess until 10 a. m. to-day.

One of the Fire Department Horses Dead.

One of the team of horses purchased in November last by the city for the Cape Fear fire engine died yesterday afternoon. In the morning the driver of the team noticed that the horse was sick. It was taken for treatment to Mr. D. Quinlivan's and Dr. Thos. D. Carroll, veterinery surgeon, called to examine it. He found it with high fever and administered remedies, but with no avail, the horse dying at 3.30 o'clock. Dr. Carroll and Mr. Quinlivan, in the presence of Chief of Fire Department Newman made a post-mortem examination, and found that death was caused by congestion of the lungs. In other respects the horse was perfectly sound.

A number of horses, some of them valuable, have died here recently.

One Cent a Word.

Hereafter advertisements to go in our "Business Locals" department will be charged one cent per word for each insertion; but no advertisement, however short, will be taken for less than 20 cents.

This is a reduction from former rates and it is also a convenience to advertisers, who can calculate the exact cost of their advertisements, which must be paid for always in advance.

Buy No Others.

All persons are hereby cautioned against buying copies of the STAR offered for sale on the streets unless, in every case, the words "For Transient Sale" are stamped on the margin of the paper. Should any newsboy or carrier offer for sale a copy of the STAR not so stamped he should be promptly reported at this office.

Card cabinets for invitations cheap at Myers' & Lewis, No. 8 South Front street. †

RALEIGH NEWS BUDGET.

MAJOR WINDER'S RETIREMENT THE TALK OF THE TOWN.

Death of Mr. Nathan Lewis—The Recent Rains—Southern Railway—Emigrants From South Dakota—Corn Whiskey Seized by Internal Revenue Officials—Cake Walk at the Asylum—Ticket Scalping.

[*Star Correspondence.*]

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 24.

News was received here to-day of the discovery of the body of Nathan Lewis near Wakefield, this county. Mr. Lewis was a respectable citizen and aged between 85 and 90 years. There is no suspicion of foul play. When found his walking cane and a bundle were clinched in both hands.

Until the recent rain the country was was almost as dry in some sections as was the case last Summer. Mr. Alf. Haywood tells me that in Haw river the water was remarkably low for this season of the year.

Raleigh citizens are in the Southern Building and Loan Association to the extent of $180,000. Saturday, Mr. Chas. McDonald, of this city, leaves for Tennessee to represent Raleigh's interest at the annual meeting of the Association.

Mr. J. Frank Mitchell, who has for several years past held the position of ticket agent for the Southern Railway in this city has resigned to accept a position as travelling agent for the Coats Thread Company.

The resignation of Mr. John H. Winder as General Manager of the Southern, was all the talk here yesterday.

Mr. Winder was in the past few months offered a position as first Vice-President of one of the best railroads in the South. It is said that Mr. V. E. McBee will be made General Superintendent or a Western man chosen.

Mr. R. H. Battle left for Wilmington this morning to appear in a case for the Citizens' National Bank, arising out of the failure of the Bank of New Hanover. The amount involved is several hundred dollars. Mr. Jos. G. Brown, the cashier, left also.

Several families of emigrants, mostly Germans from South Dakota, passed through here this morning for Elizabeth City, where they intend to settle.

News of a big seizure in Greensboro last night reached here this morning, though the revenue people knew nothing about it. Between 1,600 and 1,500 gallons of corn whiskey were seized on a C. F. & Y. V. car attached to a Southern Railway train. No further particulars were obtainable.

Gen. W. P. Roberts, United States consul at Victoria, British Columbia, who has been visiting in this State for two weeks past, has returned to his post of duty.

A cake walk, an old fashioned affair, was given at the Asylum last evening. It was a very enjoyable affair, and witnessed by a large number of persons.

The last Legislature passed an act debarring the ticket-scalping business in the State. Raleigh has several brokerage officers, and these were all closed. No traffic was carried on, except on the "dead quiet." At Goldsboro a gentleman did business openly, hanging out his sign in front of his place that tickets would be bought and sold. Yesterday he was arraigned before a magistrate and found guilty. I learn that an Asheville broker, who has been doing business on what he considers the 'quiet," will also be had up. Detectives have been working on the case.

COTTON AND WHEAT.

Crolius & Co.'s Report On the Future Market.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

NEW YORK, January 24.—The cotton market to-day rallied as high as 18c for May, but owing to the interruption of the telegraphic wires everywhere there was little disposition shown to move quotations either way, and at the end of the day a reaction of 5 points was recorded, as compared with the highest figures. There was little animation on the surface, and transactions were purely of a local character. The receipts of interior towns are light, and this, with the revival of legitimate business abroad, invites a certain amount of confidence and support on the part of those who have previously favored higher prices, while the bear contingent claim that the situation warrants further concessions, owing to the increased acreage promised for the coming season. Receipts to-day are 16,000 bales, against 27,000 last year.

The grain market to-day ruled irregular, with slight concessions, until late in the day, when spirited buying took place for both short and long accounts on a rumor that the Flying Squadron had been ordered to the Mediterranean, owing to complications with Russia, May option, Chicago, closing at 64¼. We believe the purchase of grain and provisions will prove profitable.

CROLIUS & Co.

CUMBERLAND COURT.

Joe White Sentenced to Twenty-five Years in the Penitentiary For the Murder of James Goodman.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Jan. 24.—After the examination of State witnesses this evening, counsel for Joe White, on trial for the murder of James Goodman at Manchester last August, made a proposition to the solicitor that the defendant would submit to a verdict of murder in the second degree. The same was accepted, and accordingly White was sentenced to the Penitentiary for twenty-five years.

It was an aggravated case of murder and the penalty imposed is not deemed excessive. Defendant White was represented by Messrs. H. McD. Robinson, C. W. Bidgood and Oscar J. Spears. The State and prosecutors by Solicitor Sewell, Col. Thos. P. Sutton and James H. Johnson.

Encyclopedia Britannica.

The STAR Britannica Department is still filling orders for the Encyclopedia Britannica. This is the latest and best edition of this great work. Issued in 25 volumes, bound in cloth or sheep. For full particulars read announcement on third page, or inquire at the STAR office

Quick Work.

Thursday morning last Jas. Anderson, colored, was tried before Justice Fowler for stealing a watch from Virgil Taylor. Justice Fowler sent him up to the Superior Court, and by 5 o'clock he had been tried, found guilty and was waiting to be taken to the State Penitentiary for two years.

The Churches.

Fifth Street M. E. Church South, situated on Fifth street, between Nun and Church, Rev. W. L. Cunningim, Pastor. Services to-morrow at 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday School at 3.30 p. m. Class meeting at 7 p. m. The public cordially invited to all services.

Grace Methodist E. Church, South, northeast corner of Grace and Fourth streets, Rev. R. A. Willis, Pastor. Services to-morrow at 11 a. m and 7.30 p.m. Young people's meeting at 10.15 a. m in the lecture room. Sunday school at 3.30 p. m. Prayer meeting and lecture Wednesday evening at 7.30 o'clock. Strangers and visitors are cordially invited to attend.

First Presbyterian Church. Rev. Peyton H. Hoge, D. D., Pastor. Services at 11 a. m. Sabbath school at 3.30. Night service at 7.30 p. m. Dr. Hoge will deliver the fourth in his series of sermons on the Shorter Catechism. Pastor's Bible class Monday night at 8 o'clock in the church parlors. Prayer meeting Thursday night at 8 o'clock in Anniversary Hall.

St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church, corner of Market and Sixth streets, Rev. K. Boldt pastor. Third Sunday after Epiphany: English service at 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sunday School at 3 p. m. All seats free.

Chapel of the Good Shepard, Sixth and Queen streets. There will be the usual services on Sunday at 11 a m and 8 p m.

South Side Baptist Church, corner Fifth and Wooster streets; Rev. J. B. Harrell, Pastor. Services Sunday at 11 a. m. 7.30 p. m. Sunday School at 3.30 p m. Church Prayer Meeting Wednesday night at 7.30.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Robbed of His All.

Special to the State)

WESTMIESTER, Oct. 31.—W. H. Crawfo d, a farmer living here, discovered yesterday that $350 in money had been stolen from his house in the past few days. Encumbered with debt and a large family of small children—all girls—Crawford was scraping together the proceeds of this year's cotton crop to lift a mortgage from his farm, and to be robbed of all his money in such a crisis is the irony of fate. There is no clue to the robber.

Don't keep your money lying around the house. Deposit your cash at interest in the

Wilmington Savings and Trust Co.

jan 24 tf

Business Change.

WE HAVE PURCHASED THE business of Mrs. W. T. Daggett, and will remove our own large stock of

Paints, Oils, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Etc.,

into the store formerly occupied by her, No 23 Market street. We thank our friends for their liberal patronage, and solicit a continuance of the same. Mr. J. Frank Maunder, who has been with the old firm for the past fifteen years, will remain with us and will be pleased to see his friends and customers.

DIVINE & CHADBOURN.

Having sold my business to Messrs. Divine & Chadbourn, I desire to thank my friends for their generous patronage and bespeak for my successors a continuance of the same.

ELIZA R. DAGGETT.

FOR RENT—Until October 1st, the store at No. 10 Market street, formerly occupied by us.

DIVINE & CHADBOURN.

jan 18 1w

SAFES!

All Sizes and Make,

WRITE OR CALL ON

SAM'L BEAR, Sr.,

12 Market Street,

jan 19 tf Wilmington, N. C.

Clothing!

ALMOST GIVEN AWAY.

We intend making a change in our Clothing Department, and in order to do this we will have to make a Clean Sweep.

These Prices are for a short time only:

Men's Wool $6.00 Black Cheviot Suits, $3.50
Brown and Gray $7.00 Suits, $4.50.
Men's Double-breasted All Wool Suit, regular price $7.50, now $5.00.
All Wool $12.50 Suits,
Round Cuts, Square Cuts and Cutaways, 15 different styles, only $7.00.
$15.00 and $18.00 Suits only $9.75.
Big Bargains in Boys' and Children's Suits.

Pants! Pants! Pants!

$1.00 Pants, "good value," 69c.
$1.75 to $2.00 Pants, your choice $1.35.
All of our $3.00 and $3.00 Pants, $2.50.
One lot of Boys' Overcoats, sizes 15 to 18 years, worth $6.00 to $9.00, now $4.98.
Few Men's $12.50 Overcoats, $8.35.

Remember these prices are for a short time only. Do not wait too long, or you will not find the size you want. Take the street car to

J. H. REHDER & CO.,

'Phone 118. Next Fourth Street Bridge.

Car fare paid on purchases over $5.00.
jan 19 tf

JOHNSON & FORE

For The

NEXT TEN DAYS

—OUR—

Entire Stock

—OF—

Ladies' Capes

—AND—

Jackets

WILL BE SOLD AT

Manufacturers' Costs.

Johnson & Fore,

No. 111 Market St.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

jan 19 tf

THERE IS A WAY

To Do a Thing Right and We Do It.

We try to do business with the masses and we succeed. The tickling machine about our business is the price. That pleases everybody that tries to make their dollar spread over two. We lead in three things—low prices, good value, and the largest and best assorted stock of Dry Goods in the city of Wilmington. And we are making a special effort to move as many goods in January as we can. Our business is much better than it has ever been this time of the year. Read our prices—Straw Sailor Hats at 10, 15, 18, 25 and 35c each; Felt Hats new shapes, good stock, at 25c; Children's Flats, with silk band, nice stock a job lot, at 25c each, Ladies' Capes from 50, 98c, $1.25, 2.25, 3.00, up to $30 each. Children's Long Jackets from $1.00 to 3.00 each. Baby Cloaks, with Dongora Fur Trimming four inches long at $1.25, 1.50 and 1.75 each. Ladies' Long Cloaks with small sleeves, first price $10.00 and 15.00, our price to close $1.50, 2.25 and 3.00—just giving them away to those who see fit to make good use of this offer.

Clothing? Yes, Clothing!

We are pushing our Suits, and the price is what helps so much. A Good Black Worsted Suit at $3.50. Come to the Leading Dry Goods Store of the city for anything you want. 113 North Front street, opposite the Orton House.

Braddy & Gaylord, Prop.

Wilmington's Big Racket Store.

jan 12 tf

J. W. NORWOOD, President. W. J. TOOMER, Cashier.
W. C. COKER, Jr., Ass't Cashier.

Atlantic National Bank,

Wilmington, N. C.

Liberal Loans made on approved security at Lowest Rates.

No Interest Paid on Deposits.

All Cash Collections remitted for on day of receipt. Accounts of individuals, firms, banks and other corporations solicited. Promptness, Accuracy and Safety Guaranteed.

	Dec. 18, 1893.	Dec 18, 1894.	Dec. 18 1895.
Surplus and Net Profits	$36,200	$35,900	$36,000
Premiums on U. S. Bonds	5,937	None.	None
Banking House, &c	15,600	14,800	10,000

Dividends paid past two years, 6 per cent. per annum.
Last installment of capital paid in October, 1892.
jan 9 tf

EARLY OHIO,

Early Rose and Peerless

Seed Potatoes.

Remember the best seed give the best results.

HALL & PEARSALL,

Nutt and Mulberry streets.

jan 19 D&W tf

Cash Paid

—FOR—

Beeswax.

If you have some to sell, ship it to us, and we will allow you

28 Cents Per Pound

Free on board cars or steamer at Wilmington in good sound packages.

References all through the South if required.

W. H. BOWDLEAR & CO.,

Boston, Mass.

nov 16 3m [Office and Warehouse 36 Central Wharf

THE MORNING STAR,

THE OLDEST DAILY NEWSPAPER IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The Only Six-Dollar Daily of its Class in the State.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KATZ & POLVOGT,

No 9 North Front St.,

Our Great January Sale

gets headway as the days go by. Such selling of Silks and Dress Goods, of Muslin Underwear and White Goods and Embroideries as we've been doing for a week past makes the store look as if holiday times were here again. This week some new stocks drop into the rush.

Dress Goods.

Two yards for the price of one; sometimes better than that. Those importers' stocks have upset all previous price ideas. We have gone through all the Dress Goods shelves and brought practically everything to the new price level. In some instances there's but a Dress Pattern of a kind; in others the assortment is unbroken. The reductions are like this:

$2.00 goods at 98c.
$4.00 goods at $2.75.
$3.00 goods at $1.50.
$2.00 goods at $1.00.
$1.50 goods at 75c.
38c Suitings 19c.
45c fancy Jacquards, Cheviots and Check Novelties 25c, 54-inch.
60c all-wool Diagonals, Homespuns and Cheviots, very neat and stylish, 44c yard.
50c English Wool Novelty, Spring effects, 30c.
75c Wool Suiting, stylish striped effects, 50c.
$2.00 Soleil, correct colorings, lustrous finish, $1.25.
$1.25 Mohair and Wool Suiting, Jacquard figures, 85c.
$1.25 44-inch English Tweed Novelty, stylish and serviceable, 50c.
$1.50 French Boucle, quiet plaid effects, 98c.

BLACK GOODS.

Crepon Cheviots 68c and 75c yard; good value at $1 and $1.25.
English Clay Diagonals, 48c.
Bright lustred Mohair, 50c yard.
Wide wale Cheviots, 85c instead of $1.25.
Jacquard Fancies, small, neat effects, 49c.
50-inch Storm Serges, 65c; formerly 90c.
Mourning Veils at special prices.

THE SILK SALE

swings into a new week with almost no end of interesting lots. Think of 200 kinds of Silk in a special sale and hardly two pieces alike! Think of quarter prices on some of them! Is it any wonder that they have made such a stir?

Four Special Lots.

No. 1, 1,000 yards of Silk at 25c.
No. 2, 1,000 yards of Silk at 50c.
No. 3, 1,000 yards of Silk at 75c.
No. 4, 1,000 yards of Silk at 98c.

Women's WRAPS at less than half. Thank the so-far-side-tracked Winter for it. We've taken the stock of Jackets of the best maker. Finest goods up to date.

CARPETS AND RUGS—Prices cut to zero. They must go.

Don't miss our GREAT CLEARING SALE.

Katz & Polvogt,

No. 6 NORTH FRONT ST.

N. B.—Two] hundred Corsets worth $2 to $3, including C. P., S. C. and other standard brands this week only 95c. jan 12 tf

Early Rose Potatoes.

25 barrels E. R. Potatoes.
40 bags Coffee.
50 bbls. and bags Rice.
700 barrels Flour.
500 bags Flour.
35 Cheese.
10 boxes Codfish. Ask prices.

W. B. COOPER,
Wholesale Grocer,
jan 19 tf D&W Wilmington, N. C.

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily news paper in North Carolina, is published daily except Monday, at $6 00 per year, $3 00 for six months, $1 50 for three months, 50 cents for one month, to mail subscribers. Delivered to city subscribers at the rate of 12 cents per week for any period from one week to one year.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY).—One square one day, $1 00; two days, $1 75; three days, $2 50; four days, $3 00; five days, $3 50; one week, $4 00; two weeks, $6 50; three weeks, $8 50; one month, $10 00; two months $17 00; three months, $24 00; six months, $40 00; twelve months, $60 00. Ten lines of solid Nonpareil type make one square.

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at $1 00 per year, 60 cents for six months, 30 cents for three months.

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls, Hops, Picnics, Society Meetings, Political Meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates.

Notices under head of "City Items" 20 cents per line for first insertion, and 15 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired charged transient rates for time actually published.

No advertisements inserted in Local Columns at any price.

All announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements.

Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or strangers with proper reference, may pay monthly or quarterly, according to contract.

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, Express or in Registered Letter. Only such remittances will be at the risk of the publisher.

Communications, unless they contain important news or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if acceptable in every other way, they will invariably be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

An extra charge will be made for double-column or triple-column advertisements.

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged $1 00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three-fourths of daily rate. Twice a week, two-thirds of daily rate.

Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertise anything foreign to their regular business without extra charge at transient rates.

Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent. extra.

Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra according to the position desired.

The Morning Star.

By WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 25, 1896

PUMPING THE TREASURY.

The so-called gold reserve in the Treasury is diminishing day by day. It is now below $50,000,000 and will be lower, for the bond-buyers are pumping it for gold to buy bonds, and when the reserve is replenished they will in due time pump it again to buy more bonds when the next loan is asked for, which will be only a question of time. When Secretary Carlisle issued his first batch of bonds for $50,000,000 the STAR predicted that there would be a second, a third and perhaps a fourth issue. The fourth has come, and for twice the amount of the three that preceded it.

Why these frequent and repeated calls for gold? It is not needed to settle our balances abroad. The amount exported shows that. They play a deceptive game, too, in this, for the very gold that is shipped abroad under pretence of settling balances is shipped back again to hoard to buy bonds. But even if it were needed to pay balances against us why should the Treasury of the United States be expected to furnish the gold, and why do the big banks refuse to furnish it and make it necessary for the man who needs gold to go to the Treasury for it? There is no reason why the Treasury should be used as a depository for the convenience of gold shippers, and the reason why the big banks refuse to supply the gold they need is because they can turn it to better advantage and make more out of it by hoarding it, to invest in bonds when bond issues are made.

That's what they are doing now and that's why the Treasury is being pumped, to get more gold to buy more bonds. They have the pumping business down fine and when they do not wish to figure in it themselves they employ the services of others and thus do the pumping without being recognized in the operation, but do it quite as effectively. All they have to do to be masters of situation and dictate the terms is to rake in the demand notes that are redeemable in coin—but which the Treasury redeems in gold—and corner the gold. One of the ways of doing this is shown by the following circular from a firm of money brokers in New York, which has been sent to the banks of the country, to many if not all. It was sent to the banks in Augusta, Ga., and is published as a matter of public interest by the *Chronicle*, which makes it the subject of some very appropriate observations. It reads thus:

NEW YORK, January, 1896.

Dear Sirs: We are paying a premium on American gold (full weight), United States Legal Tenders and Coin Notes.

For the last few days we have paid the premium of one-half of one per cent., and this rate seems likely to hold good for some time.

Should you wish either to buy or to sell, we should be pleased to hear from you.

Should you make us a shipment, we require the coin notes separated from the legal tenders: The $5 bills in packages of $500; $10, in $1,000 package; and $20, in $2,000 packages; $50, $100, $500, and $1,000 notes loose.

We have done an extensive business in this line within the past month.

A number of our customers having authorized us to bid for the new 4 per cent. popular loan in their behalf, (some at prices fixed by them, others leaving the price to our judgment.) we beg to call attention to the fact that we are prepared to make such bids for you, and to furnish the necessary gold on the dates when the respective instalments become due.

Very truly yours,
ZIMMERMANN & FORSHAY.

These gentlemen are not only buying gold and paying a premium on it, but they are buying demand paper, and offering a premium on that, and they don't care who knows it, for that's their business. They inform the gentlemen whom they address, that they "have done an immense business in this line within the past month," which means that they have bought a good deal of gold, greenbacks and Treasury notes, not for themselves but for others who are willing to pay them an advance on the premium which they pay to get the gold, greenbacks and Treasury notes. Everybody with two grains of sense knows what this is for and why these premiums are offered, and if they didn't know this circular would tell them, for it announces that the firm is ready to bid on bonds for the next loan for any one who desires its services. The greenbacks and Treasury notes are wanted to pump gold out of the Treasury to invest in bonds, thus draining the Treasury of gold to put that same gold back again. How many of these firms are operating in the country we don't know, but there are doubtless a good many of them, and between them they will take in a pretty big pile of the kind of paper they advertise for, and of the gold that may be laying around loose, and scattered through the house like Governor Flower's couple hundred dollars were.

This is what they call the "endless chain" that runs the raiding machinery, and there stands the Secretary of the Treasury lamenting his unhappy lot, and not making a single effort to stop it, when if he would, if he had the nerve, he could put on the brakes and bring it to a dead stop with a suddenness that would knock the breath out of the raiders. The President, the Secretary of the Treasury and every one who has anything to do with its management, know all about this raiding and why it is done; they can prevent it, and yet they permit the raiding to go on as if they were absolutely helpless. Some months ago when it became apparent that gold was being withdrawn from the Treasury for the purpose of hoarding to force another bond issue, the Treasury officials, like innocent souls, felt "quite indignant," but that's all. They contented themselves with being indignant, but did nothing more, until the danger point was about to be reached and then they concluded that they must issue some more bonds to replace the gold that the raiders had yanked out of the Treasury. If Secretary Carlisle had spoken some good Kentucky English to these raiders, using, if circumstances required, a little of Joe Blackburn's emphasizing vernacular, and had given them to understand that a lot of round silver dollars of standard weight and fineness were waiting for the next raider that came along, the next raider wouldn't have got along yet. That would have been the end of the raiding. Secretary Carlisle could do it yet and stop it now, if he had the nerve, and the people would stand by him, and applaud his action in their defence.

MINOR MENTION.

Judging from the tone of some of the English papers, on the presumption that they know what they are talking about, the settlement of the Venezuelan dispute is becoming more a matter of ceremony than anything else. They say that if there is to be a movement for arbitration now the first advance should be made by Venezuela, and that England cannot be expected to make an offer of that kind until Venezuela manifests a friendly and agreeable disposition. They also think that if President Cleveland were to make a few remarks in a paternal sort of way to President Crespo, it might have a very salutary influence in bringing about the desired result. These utterances are in accord with reports that have been coming to Washington recently to the effect that England is willing to discuss this matter on certain lines with Venezuela, and if the investigation that may be had throws any doubt on the additional territory claimed by England, then these claims may be made the subject of arbitration. What England seems really most concerned about is to get rid of "Uncle Sam" as a go between, and be left free to discuss the matter directly with Venezuela without any seeming dictation from the outside.

* *
*

There has been much said in this country by a certain class of politicians about the railroads as grinding, grasping monopolies, from whose dictatorial bearing and extortionate charges for service the people of the country, especially the farmers, suffered incalculably. To hear them talk one would imagine that the railroads were mints, and were coining millions annually out of the enforced tribute upon those who were compelled to patronize them. But as a matter of fact the railroads in this country which are making money are few and far between compared to the number that are not paying expenses and are losing money. Railroad statistics show this beyond question. During the past twenty years no fewer than 645 railroads, operating on 75,755 miles of track, with a capitalization of $4,289,916,000 have been sold under foreclosure of mortgage, and in addition to this within the past twelve years 378 roads, with a mileage of 85,426 miles and a capitalization of $4,640,477,000, have gone into the hands of receivers. In these were embraced some of the largest and wealthiest systems in the country. These figures do not indicate that the railroads are such bonanzas as some people suppose they are.

* *
*

We have expressed the opinion that the so-called "popular loan" would not be a success, and that the syndicate, or members of the syndicate, would get the bulk of the bonds. Since we expressed this opinion the syndicate has been dissolved—that is formally dissolved—but the dispatches of yesterday say that another syndicate has been formed out of the dissolved syndicate, which will bid on the bonds collectively and individually, and that they will collectively and individually put in bids to cover about $80,000,000. That the large gold manipulators can control the bulk of the loan is apparent because they control the gold supply and now have their agents employed in buying gold, greenbacks and Treasury notes at a premium that will induce moderate holders who cannot compete with the syndicates to sell. There is no use for a man with a hatful of gold undertaking to bid against a combination with a ton of it, if the combination with the ton cares much to get the thing it bids for. As a matter of fact it doesn't make much difference for the people of this country haven't much gold to buy bonds or anything else with.

CURRENT COMMENT.

—— Venezuela is right at our doors. Lord Salisbury thinks that it is no business of ours to interfere with movements there which England herself has written down as conquests; and yet England flies to arms at the suggestion of the German Emperor that the Dutch Republic in South Africa should be independent. It is little things like this that wake the gayety of the nations.—*N. Y. Sun, Dem.*

—— The new Captain General of Cuba is said to be a very cruel man. A Spanish Captain General who was not cruel would be an anomaly. The crueler Weyler shall prove, the better for the Cuban cause. The more barbarous his policy, the greater resistance will the Cubans make and the sooner will the United States be forced to concede them recognition.—*Louisville Courier-Journal, Dem.*

—— One of the many sensations about the Cuba question is the wholly invented report that England is negotiating for the purchase and annexation of Cuba. This rumor is simply an unmitigated fake, as there is no more likelihood of England annexing Cuba than there is of that great nation annexing the moon. Under no contingency could the United States assent to the possession of Cuba by England. Even if Spain were to cede the island to England with all the solemnity of a treaty, it would be an act of war against the United States, and would be accepted as such by our 70,000,000 of people with absolute unanimity.—*Phil. Times, Ind.*

TWINKLINGS.

— "James, here's a letter from Cousin Julia; she's had a son drowned."

"What did she have him drowned for?"—*Chicago Record.*

— "Why did they let that man go who stole the bicyle?"

"They had to; they couldn't get a jury to try him—every man in the country rides a wheel."—*Chicago Record.*

— "Was your visit to the bank entirely fruitless?"

"Well no; I stepped on a banana skin just as I went out of the door."—*Chicago Record.*

— Miss Ethel—I wonder if the gentleman over there can hear me when I sing?

Maid—Of course he can; he is closing his window already.—*Buch Fur Alle.*

— Miss Amy: "I don't think I would ever marry a very handsome man. I should be so jealous it my husband were an Apollo."

Mr. Verisoph: "Don't say that, Miss Amy. You rob me of my last hope.—*Comic Cuts.*

— The mendicant stood before the wayfarer with outstretched hand. "Please, sir," he said, "I have seen better days." "Well, that's no affair of mine," said the wayfarer. "Make your kick to the weather man if you don't like this kind of a day."

— "Allers seems to me," said the grocery oracle, "that alter ole Jim Bilwallop hez put in Sunday tellin' the Loard that he is the orneryest ole cuss on earth he puts in the rest of the week tryin' to see if he kin live up to it."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

— His Mother—You see, your grandpa is very sick. Say something to him.

The Son—Grandpa, would you like to have soldiers at your funeral?—*Boston Transcript.*

— "How did Miss Jones become a literary success so suddenly?"

"Oh, she hit on such a charming idea; she wrote one chapter of a novel and let the public guess the other forty-nine."—*Chicago Record.*

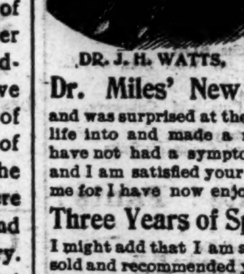
Housekeepers who want servants are in the habit of supplying their needs from the STAR's want column. Are you looking for a situation? The STAR's want column will bring you the best results. One cent a word. But no ad. taken for less than 20 cents tf

YEARS OF INTENSE PAIN.

Dr. J. H. Watts, druggist and physician, Humboldt, Neb., who suffered with heart disease for four years, trying every remedy and all treatments known to himself and fellow-practitioners; believes that heart disease is curable. He writes:

"I wish to tell what your valuable medicine has done for me. For four years I had heart disease of the very worst kind. Several physicians I consulted, said it was

Rheumatism of the Heart.



DR. J. H. WATTS.

It was almost unendurable; with shortness of breath, palpitations, severe pains, unable to sleep, especially on the left side. No pen can describe my sufferings, particularly during the last months of those four weary years. I finally tried

Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure,

and was surprised at the result. It put new life into and made a new man of me. I have not had a symptom of trouble since and I am satisfied your medicine has cured me for I have now enjoyed, since taking it

Three Years of Splendid Health.

I might add that I am a druggist and have sold and recommended your Heart Cure, for I know what it has done for me and only wish I could state more clearly my suffering then and the good health I now enjoy. Your Nervine and other remedies also give excellent satisfaction." J. H. WATTS.

Humboldt, Neb., May 9, '94.

Dr. Miles Heart Cure is sold on a positive guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. All druggists sell it at $1, 6 bottles for $5, or it will be sent, prepaid, on receipt of price by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure Restores Health

Dr. Miles' Pain Pills are guaranteed to stop Headache in 20 minutes. "One cent a dose."

For sale by all Druggists.
June 15 ly su tu th Echange.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Rocky Mount *Phœnix*: The tobacco acreage will probably not be as large this year as last—the price of cotton having come back to nearly a normal point.

— Scotland Neck *Democrat*: Mr. Arthur Barnes, son of Joe Barnes, of Dawsons, died Thursday of last week, aged 17 years. He had recently been bitten by a mad dog, and it is supposed that this was the cause of his death.

—Goldsburg *Argus*: The sad news of the sudden death of Mr. Albert P. Crabtree, brother of Mrs. L. H. Castex, of this city, and Mr. George Crabtree, the well known and popular traveling salesman, reached here last night from Baltimore, where he resided, and where his death occurred.

— Dunn *Union*: From what we can learn the farmers are in a better condition in Harnett county than for several years past. Most all of them made their home supplies and have a crib full of corn, a barn full of fodder, a meat house full of meat, a "tater" house full of potatoes and a little change packed back in their old trunk for the rainy day that may come during the summer.

— Raleigh *Press-Visitor*: An interesting case was tried at Louisburg yesterday. Last Spring the town passed an ordinance prohibiting the importation or sale of second-hand clothing. The ordinance was, of course, promptly violated. The case will be carried as a test to the Supreme Court. The ordinance was passed as a sanitary measure.

— Charlotte *News*: The suit of Mrs. Florence S. Vance, widow of the late Senator Z. B. Vance, against Chas. N. Vance, et al., which was begun in the Superior Court yesterday, was concluded to-day. Mrs. Vance sued for widow's dower. The court decided that she is entitled to her dower in all of Senator Vance's lands, including the Bee tract in Buncombe.

— Wilson *Advance*: Jesse Brewer was caught in the rip saw at Johnson's mill, near Barnes Store, last Thursday and badly injured. The saw first struck him under the bottom of the foot, then ran up his leg, laying open the flesh nearly to the hip. He would have been instantly killed had not one of his companions reversed the log carriage on on which he was riding, thereby taking him away from the saw.

— Tarboro *Southerner*: Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, at the Bryan House H. B. Bryan died, in the 75th year of his age. Mr. Bryan's health had been in an enfeebled condition since an attack of pneumonia he had several winters ago. He had never entirely recovered from it. —— The *Southerner* cannot with accuracy say what the tobacco crop for this county will amount to this year, but it is safe to say that it will be much larger than it was last year. We have it on good authority that the acreage will be more than doubled in this county for 1896.

— Weldon *News*: Last Sunday afternoon about 2 o'clock, Rev. George W. Harman, the beloved pastor of the Baptist Church here, passed over the dark river of death and explored the mystery of dissolution. The deceased was about 48 years old and had been pastor of the Baptist Church here for the past four years. ——Mrs. Emily M. Burt, who resided near Ransom's Bridge, in Warren county, died at her home Sunday the 12th instant; aged about 38 years. —— Mrs. W. B. Vincent died at the home of her husband, near Gaston, last Saturday morning at 4 o'clock of cancer; aged about 30 years. —— The Weldon Cotton Seed Oil Mill is nearing completion and will be ready to run in three weeks. —— It is now thought that Matthew Bell, the convicted burglar who is now in Norfolk jail, is the murderer of the old umbrella mender near Littleton.

A REMARKABLE STONE.

Nature Wrought Upon It a Picture of the Saviour's Face.

A high and rugged eminence near the Bavarian village of Ober Ammergau is locally known as Mount Calvary, and on that rocky knoll every ten years the devout Bavarian peasants perform the "Miracle Play," in which is represented every detail of the passion of the Saviour. The play is performed, it is said, out of gratitude to God for causing a cessation of a desolating plague which was breathing its pestilential breath over the surrounding villages in the year 1633, the chief men and women of the town vowing that thereafter they would carry out the "Christ tragedy" at the opening of each decade as a means of religious instruction. The last three performances at Ober Ammergau were given in 1870, 1880 and 1890.

At the performance of the "Mysteries" in 1880 an American lady named Mrs. Oliver T. Bacon was present and picked up two small pebbles as mementos of the place. Eight years after, while labeling these relics with the intention of presenting them to the museum of the Young Men's library at Atlanta, Mrs. Bacon made a most startling discovery. She accidentally turned one of the stones at a certain angle and was dumfounded to see a picture upon it, wrought by nature, which every one who has since examined the curiosity say is an excellent reproduction of the general conception of the face of Christ. The owner has given up all idea of presenting the oddity to the Atlanta or any other museum and has been exhibiting it (always in the interest of some deserving charity), in the principal cities of the eastern states, as well as in France, Germany, Norway and Russia.

Hard headed geologists, who take but little stock in supernatural stories of any kind, particularly those referring to stones, say that there is no mystery whatever in this famous "Ober Ammergau stone" other than that shown in the remarkable resemblance the markings have to a face. According to their tell, the picture is a dendritic production, being formed by the action of dew and rain on the mineral matter of the stone, which has trickled into a fissure and formed a remarkable example of "accidental resemblance." In course of time the stone separated at the fissure, exposing the picture, and it is believed that if the other half of the pebble could be found it would exhibit a duplicate of the image. The stone is of lime and chert and is about one inch in length.—St. Louis Republic.

NEWSPAPERS IN TURKEY.

The Strict Censorship Causes a Large Demand For the Foreign Journals.

Constantinople leads the world in the sale of foreign newspapers in its streets. Each day a laden post train comes in from the west, and by early afternoon the city is swarming with newsboys loaded down with journals from all the great capitals of Europe. These papers are snapped up with avidity, not only by the foreign colonies of the Crescent City, but by the Turks themselves, who show a much greater liking for the journals printed outside of Turkey than they do for the productions of their own presses.

This is not strange, for, as a fact, Turkish journalism is very weak and has little vitality. Every newspaper published in Constantinople has to pay an imperial tax of 2 paras (amounting to one-fifth of a cent) for each copy published. Foreign sheets are exempt from any tax whatever.

Besides this the sultan has a royal censor who is quite as rigorous and severe as the state censor is in Russia. Turkish editors are prohibited from discussing questions of the day in their columns, and they are also not permitted to publish the most important foreign telegrams. Strangely enough, though, the foreign papers that come into the Ottoman empire are never cut, "blacked"—that is, a part of their contents smudged out, a la Russia—or suppressed. Naturally, therefore, the residents of Constantinople have to turn to the outside world for news.—New York World.

A weak mind is like a microscope, which magnifies trifling things, but cannot receive great ones.—Chesterfield.

Over one-half of the vapor in the atmosphere is within 6,000 feet of the surface of the earth.

TRUTH.

Truth seemed at first a welcome friend,
To whom I gave unflinching trust,
But when I knew her to the end
Time turned my fervor to disgust.

And yet truth lives forevermore,
Cold, pitiless, unyielding, stark,
And he who would her sway ignore
Must live forever in the dark.
—Spectator.

TRUSTING TO HONOR.

How Admiral Porter Instituted a Lasting Reform In the Naval Academy.

The Naval academy, at Annapolis, is one of the places in this ever changing country where innovations are not regarded with favor. Yet every once in awhile some radical change occurs and brings about a realization of the fact that sometimes the new is better than the old.

Such a change was made when Admiral Porter succeeded Commodore G. S. B. Blake as superintendent of the academy. The latter was a rigid old martinet who acted on the theory of the total depravity of youth. Nothing was left to the honor of the cadets. They were surrounded by a network of spies and were trusted no further than they could be seen. They were not even allowed to leave the yard without reporting to the marines on guard, and many a young spirit chafed angrily at having a subordinate set in authority over him.

The result of this system of discipline was a constant increase in the number of departures without permission. "Frenching it," the cadets called such an escapade, and every rule that could be broken with impunity was so broken.

When Admiral Porter took the helm, things took on a different appearance. He sent at once for the leaders of the various classes and set before them the rules by which he meant to govern.

"Gentlemen," he said, "hereafter there will be no spies set to watch you. You will be allowed to go where you will and how you will—within certain rational limits, of course—and you will be responsible to no subordinate, but shall be held for your own actions. If there is any one who is not willing to abide by the regulations, I expect him to inform me of his decision. Otherwise, if nothing is said, I shall consider you all in honor bound to support and abide by the rules."

There is no need to say that the dissentient voice was never heard. From that day Frenching "grew less" frequent, and even hazing, which at one time was brutally cruel, took on the form of jesting and teasing, rather than that of personal violence.—New York Herald.

New Teeth In Old Age.

The dentists, the anatomists and bone sharps in general tell us that human beings have but two sets of teeth during life—the "baby," or "milk," teeth, which are all present by the end of the third year, and the second, or permanent, set, which replace the above some time between the fifth and twelfth years. Durand says, "There is not a single exception to this rule, no authority making mention of more than two sets of teeth during the lifetime of an individual." Professor E. F. Brown, in his "Structure of the Teeth," concurs with Durand in this way, "There are but two sets of teeth in the human subject—the temporary and the permanent."

Notwithstanding the above assertions, both of which come from reputable authors, we will suggest that there is evidence to the contrary. Professor A. D. Flint says that "Mary Fursell of Acton, England, cut an entire set of new teeth at the age of 80 and Dean Hamilton is authority for the statement that Rev. Samuel Croxall, the first English translator of Æsop's fables, died of a fever occasioned by cutting a new set of teeth at the age of 93."

In this country Mrs. Eliza Striker of Spottswood, N. J., died in 1888 from an illness caused by cutting her third set of teeth and four years before, in 1884, Mrs. Thedocia Gray of Darien, Conn., who had been toothless for 30 years, cut a who new set of even white teeth at the age of 90.—St. Louis Republic.

It Tickled James.

The Rev. George Madder, rector of Ballybrood, an old bachelor, lived with a maiden sister, an elderly lady, solemn and stately, whom he held in great awe. She was very fond of flowers. When arranging some one morning in the drawing room, she found a curious blossom which she had never seen before. Just as she had discovered it, her gardener passed the window, which was open. "Come in, James," she called to him. "I want to show you one of the most curious things you ever saw." James accordingly came in.

Miss Madder sat down, not perceiving that the bottom of the chair had been lifted out. Down she went through the frame, nearly sitting on the floor. James went into fits of laughter and said, "Well, ma'am, it is one of the most curious things I ever seen in my life." "Stop, James," said she. "Conduct yourself and lift me out." "Oh, ma'am, I can't stop," said he. "It's so curious; it bates all I ever seen." It was some time before she could make him understand that her performance was not what he had been called in to see, and when he had helped her up he was dismissed with a strong rebuke for his levity.—San Francisco Argonaut.

"Running the Gantlet."

The origin of "running the gantlet" dates back to mediæval times. The word "gantlet," from the French gant (glove), may imply the iron glove of the coat of armor, and is thus directly associated with a military punishment where the delinquent had to run between the lines and the soldiers were only permitted to strike with the gloved hand—that is, the hand with the gantlet on. But other etymologists derive gantlet in this phrase from gantlope (Dutch gang, a "passage," and loopen, to "run"), meaning a military punishment which consisted in making the culprit, naked to the waist, pass repeatedly through two rows of soldiers facing each other, armed with short sticks or other weapons, with which they hit him as he passed.—Boston Post.

Study Yourself.

In order to judge of the inside of others study your own, for men in general are very much alike, and though one has one prevailing passion and another has another, yet their operations are much the same, and whatever engages or disgusts, pleases or offends you in others will engage disgust, please or offend others in you.—Chesterfield.

The Congregationalists of this country number 512,771. They have 4,736 churches and 456 halls. The value of their church property is estimated at $4,885,437.

Our cares are the mothers not only of our charities and virtues, but of our best joys and most cheering and enduring pleasures.—Simms.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by R R BELLAMY †

For Over Fifty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind †

Cure for Headache.

As a remedy for all forms of Headache Electric Bitters has proved to be the very best. It effects a permanent cure and the most dreaded habitual sick headaches yield to its influence. We urge all who are afflicted to procure a bottle and give this remedy a fair trial. In cases of habitual constipation Electric Bitters cures by giving the needed tone to the bowels, and few cases long resist the use of this medicine. Try it once. Large bottles only Fifty cents at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. †

EVERY FAMILY SHOULD KNOW THAT

Is a very remarkable remedy, both for INTERNAL and EXTERNAL use, and wonderful in its quick action to relieve distress.

Pain-Killer is a sure cure for Sore Throat, Coughs, Chills, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cramps, Cholera, and all Bowel Complaints.

Pain-Killer IS THE BEST remedy known for Sea Sickness, Sick Headache, Pain in the Back or Side, Rheumatism and Neuralgia.

Pain-Killer is unquestionably the BEST LINIMENT MADE. It brings speedy and permanent relief in all cases of Bruises, Cuts, Sprains, Severe Burns, &c.

Pain-Killer is the well tried and trusted friend of the Mechanic, Farmer, Planter, Sailor, and in fact all classes wanting a medicine always at hand, and safe to use internally or externally with certainty of relief.

IS RECOMMENDED

By Physicians, by Missionaries, by Ministers, by Mechanics, by Nurses in Hospitals.

BY EVERYBODY.

Pain-Killer is a Medicine Chest in itself, and few vessels leave port without a supply of it.

No family can afford to be without this invaluable remedy in the house. Its price brings it within the reach of all, and it will annually save many times its cost in doctors' bills.

Beware of imitations. Take none but the genuine "PERRY DAVIS."

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An Ancient Telegraph.

Telegraphy as a means of conveying information to a distance by means of signals, etc., was used by the Grecian generals in the time of Aristotle. This early mode of telegraphing consisted of two or more earthen vessels, exactly similar in shape and size, and filled with water. These vessels were each provided with faucets of exactly the same caliber, so that an equal amount of water could be discharged from each in a given time.

In these vessels several uprights were fixed, each with disks attached, on which were certain letters and sentences. When all was in readiness, the party desiring to communicate with another started a signal which was continued until it was answered by another, which signified "go ahead." When that signal was given, both turned the faucets and the water commenced to escape. The water continued to flow until the sender of the message relighted his torch, when the outlet to both was instantly stopped. The receiver then read the message on the disk which was standing level with the water, and if everything had been executed with exactness, it corresponded with the message which the sender desired to convey, and which of course was the one also shown on the disk standing on a level with the water in his vessel.—St. Louis Republic.

Not Out.

"Ha, woman," he exclaimed, sitting up suddenly in bed, "I have found you out!"

She smiled and continued accumulating his change. "Oh, no, dear," said she, "you are the one that's out!"—Indianapolis Journal.

The smallest known bird is a species of West Indian and Central American humming bird that is only an inch in length and weighs but 20 grains.

The word prevent originally meant nothing more than to go before. It is used in this sense in several places in the Scriptures.

The Discovery Saved His Life.

Mr. G. Caillouette, Druggist, Beaversville, Ill., says: "To Dr. King's New Discovery I owe my life. Was taken with La Grippe and tried all the physicians for miles about, but of no avail and was given up and told I could not live. Having Dr. King's New Discovery in my store I sent for a bottle and began its use and from the first dose began to get better, and after using three bottles was up and about again. It is worth its weight in gold. We won't keep store or house without it." Get a free trial at R. R. Bellamy's Drug Store. †

Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

BAGGING—		
2-lb Jute	@	5¼
Standard	7¼@	6¾
WESTERN SMOKED—		
Hams ℔ lb	13½@	14
Sides ℔ lb	7¼@	7½
Shoulders ℔ lb	6¾@	7
DRY SALTED—		
Sides ℔ lb	5¾@	6
Shoulders ℔ lb	5½@	4¾
BARRELS— Spirits Turpentine—		
Second-hand, each	1 00 @	1 10
New New York, each	1 35 @	1 40
New City, each	@	1 40
BEESWAX ℔ lb	26 @	27
BRICKS—		
Wilmington, ℔ M	6 50 @	7 00
Northern	9 00 @	14 00
BUTTER—		
North Carolina, ℔ lb	15	
Northern	23 @	
CORN MEAL—		
Per bushel, in sacks	42½@	45
Virginia Meal	43½@	45
COTTON TIES— ℔ bundle	@	85
CANDLES—℔ lb—		
Sperm	18 @	25
Adamantine	9 @	10
CHEESE—℔ lb—		
Northern Factory	10 @	11
Dairy, Cream	11 @	12
State	....@	10
COFFEE—℔ lb—	27 @	28
Laguyra	20 @	23
Rio	15½@	20
DOMESTICS—		
Sheeting, 4-4, ℔ yard	-	5¾
Yarns, ℔ bunch	18 @	2.
EGGS—℔ dozen	12½@	14
FISH		
Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ barrel	22 00 @	30 00
Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ half-barrel	11 00 @	15 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ℔ barrel	16 00 @	18 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ℔ half-barrel	8 00 @	9 00
Mackerel, No. 3, ℔ barrel	13 00 @	14 00
Mullets, ℔ barrel	3 00 @	3 25
Mullets, ℔ pork barrel	5 75 @	6 00
N. C. Roe Herring ℔ keg	3 00 @	3 25
Dry Cod, ℔ lb	5 @	10
" Extra	3 25 @	3 50
FLOUR—℔ barrel—		
Low grade	@	3 00
Choice	2 75 @	3 00
Straight	3 75 @	3 85
First Patent	@	4 25
GLUE—℔ lb—	7½@	10
GRAIN—℔ bushel—		
Corn, from store, bags—White	45 @	47½
Corn, cargo, in bulk—White	47½@	42½
Corn, cargo, in bags—White	47½@	42½
Oats, from store	32½@	35
Oats, Rust Proof	40 @	45
Cow Peas	50 @	60
HIDES, ℔ lb—		
Green	....@	6
Dry	....@	8
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs—		
Eastern	....@	1 00
Western	@	90
North River	@	85
HOOP IRON, ℔ lb	2 @	2¼
LARD, ℔ lb—		
Northern	6½@	9@
North Carolina	6 @	10
LIME, ℔ barrel	....	1 25
LUMBER (city sawed) ℔ M feet—		
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00 @	20 00
Rough-Edge Plank	15 00 @	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00 @	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00 @	22 00
Scantling and Board, common	14 00 @	15 00
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon—		
New Crop Cuba, in hhds	..@	22
" " " in bbls	....@	23
Porto Rico, in hhds	25 @	27½
" " in bbls	25 @	30
Sugar-House, in hhds	12 @	14
" " in bbls	....@	15
Syrup, in bbls	18 @	25
NAILS, ℔ keg. Cut. 60d basis	@	2 30
PORK, ℔ barrel—		
City Mess	11 50@	11 00
Rump	@	11 00
Prime	@	11 00
ROPE, ℔ lb	10 @	22
SALT ℔ sack Alum	....@	75
Liverpool	....@	65
Lisbon	....@	....
American	@	65
on 125 ℔ Sacks	40 @	45
SHINGLES, 7-inch, ℔ M	5 00 @	7 00
Common	2 00 @	2 50
Cypress Saps	4 50 @	5 00
Cypress Hearts	....@	7 50
SUGAR, ℔ lb—Standard Granu'd	5⅛@	5¼
Standard A	@	4⅞
White Ex. C	@	4⅝
Extra C, Golden	4 @	4½
C. Yellow	@	3⅝
SOAP, ℔ lb—Northern	3½@	4
STAVES, ℔ M—W. O. Barrel	8 00 @	14
R. O. Hogshead	....@	10 00
TIMBER, ℔ M feet—Shipping	00 @	9 00
Mill, Prime	00 @	7 00
Mill, Fair	6 50 @	4 50
Common Mill	4 00 @	5 50
Inferior to Ordinary	3 00 @	3 00
TALLOW, ℔ lb	5 @	
WHISKEY, ℔ gallon—Northern	1 00 @	2
North Carolina	1 00 @	2
WOOL, ℔ lb—Washed	14 @	
Clear of burs	12½@	
Burry	@	

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, Jan. 24.

NAVAL STORES.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Nothing doing.

ROSIN.—Market firm at $1 35 per bbl for Strained and $1 40 for Good Strained.

TAR.—Market steady at 95 cents per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market firm at $1 50 for Hard, $1 90 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

Quotations same day last year—Spirits turpentine 00c; rosin, strained, $1.00; good strained $1 05; tar $0.95; crude turpentine 1 10, 1 50, 1 70.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits Turpentine	104
Rosin	280
Tar	87
Crude Turpentine	61

Receipts same day last year—190 casks spirits turpentine, 977 bbls rosin, 220 bbls tar, 0 bbls crude turpentine.

COTTON MARKET.

Firm. Quotations:

Ordinary	5¼	cts ℔ lb
Good Ordinary	6⅝	" "
Low Middling	7 7-16	" "
Middling	7⅝	" "
Good Middling	8 3-16	" "

Same day last year, middling 4⅝c.

Receipts—439 bales; same day last year, 887.

COTTON AND NAVAL STORES

WEEKLY STATEMENT.

RECEIPTS.

For week ended Jan. 24, 1896.

Cotton.	Spirits.	Rosin.	Tar.	Crude.
3,396	550	3,469	814	337

RECEIPTS.

For week ended Jan. 25, 1895.

Cotton.	Spirits.	Rosin.	Tar.	Crude.
4,108	536	5,296	1,339	53

EXPORTS.

For week ended Jan. 24, 1896.

	Cotton.	Spirits.	Rosin.	Tar.	Crude.
Domestic	652	551	41	773	150
Foreign	17,164	000	3,8.0	000	000
	17,816	551	3,9.4	773	150

EXPORTS.

For week ended Jan. 25, 1895.

	Cotton.	Spirits.	Rosin.	Tar.	Crude.
Domestic	539	395	40	285	257
Foreign	6,0.3	000	00	000	000
	6,612	395	40	285	257

STOCKS.

Ashore and Afloat, Jan. 21, 1896.

	Ashore.	Afloat.	Total.
Cotton	11,379	154	11,533
Spirits	3,799	3	3,802
Rosin	23,007	5,225	28,232
Tar	11,000	140	11,140
Crude	859	32	891

STOCKS.

Ashore and Afloat, Jan. 25, 1895.

Cotton.	Spirits.	Rosin.	Tar.	Crude.
12,956	3,105	32,589	4,262	1,032

QUOTATIONS.

	Jan. 24, 1896.	Jan. 25, 1895.
Cotton	7⅝c	4⅝
Spirits	00	00
Rosin	1 35@1 40	$1 00@1 65
Tar	95c	95c
Crude	$1 50@1 90	$1 10, 1 50@1 70

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, January 24.—Evening—Money on call was quoted easy at 3 @4 per cent.; last loan at 4 and closing offered at 4. Prime mercantile paper 6@7 per cent. Sterling exchange inactive; actual business in bankers' bills 487⅛@488 for sixty days and 489@489⅛ for demand. Commercial bills 486⅛@487⅛. Government bonds steady; United States coupon fours 108⅛; United States twos 96. State bonds higher; North Carolina fours 102; North Carolina sixes 120. Railroad bonds bonds were firm.

Silver at the Stock Exchange to-day was neglected.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, January 24—Evening—Cotton quiet; middling gulf 8 9-16c; middling 8 5-16c.

Cotton futures closed barely steady; January 8 00; February 8 00, March 8 06, April 8 10, May 8 13, June 8 17, July 8 20; August ——, September 7 83, October 7 77, November 7 71, December 7.72. Sales 166 100 bales.

Cotton—net receipts 76 bales; gross 4,493 bales; exports to Great Britain —— bales; to France —— bales; to the Continent —— bales; forwarded 293 bales; sales —— bales, sales to spinners 97 bales; stock (actual) 193,179 bales.

Weekly—Net receipts 7,020 bales; gross 33,820 bales; exports to Great Britain 11,933 bales; to France 1,101 bales; to the Continent 12,266 bales; forwarded 7,197 bales; sales 8,704 bales; sales to spinners 1,944 bales.

Total to-day—Net receipts 17,763 bales; exports to Great Britain 119 bales; to France —— bales; to the Continent 14,385 bales; stock 974,007 bales.

Total so far this week—Net receipts 109 992 bales; exports to Great Britain 49,932 bales; to France 4,586 bales; to the Continent 82,943 bales.

Total since September 1—Net receipts 3,879,643 bales; exports to Great Britain 1,225,211 bales; exports to France 847,005 bales; exports to the Continent 1,026,755 bales.

NEW YORK, January 24—Flour was firm without change in quotations; Southern quiet, unchanged; common to extra fair $2 30@2 90; good to choice $3 00@3 20. Wheat—spot fairly active and stronger; No. 2 red in store and at elevator 74c; afloat 75⅛c; options opened weak and declined ⅛c on foreign and local realizing; advanced 1⅛@1⅝c, closing at 1@1⅛c over yesterday; No. 2 red January 72⅛c; February 72⅛c; March 73c; May —c; June and July 70⅛c. Corn—spot dull and firm; No. 2 at elevator 36c; afloat 37c; options were dull and firm at ⅛@⅛c advance for Western; May only traded in; January 36c; February 36c; March 36c; July 37⅛c. Oats—spot quiet and steady; options dull and firmer; January 24⅜c; February 24⅜c; May 25⅛c; spot prices—No. 2 24⅜@24⅛c; No. 2 white —c; mixed Western 24⅛@26⅛c. Hay quiet and unchanged. Wool in fair demand, firm and unchanged. Beef quiet, steady and unchanged; beef hams inactive at $15 50; tierced beef quiet, steady and unchanged. Cut meats quiet; pickled bellies 5⅛@5⅛c; shoulders 4⅜@5c; hams 8⅜@9c. Lard quiet and firm; Western steam $6 00@6 07; city ——; January $5 95, nominal; refined dull; Continent $6 25; South America $6 50; compound $4 75 @5 00. Pork steady and quiet; old mess $10 75@11 00. Butter—fancy creamery firm and in fair demand; Western creamery 15@20⅛c; Elgins 20⅛c. Cotton seed oil quiet crude 24⅛; yellow prime 28⅛@29c; do off grade 27⅛@28c. Rice firm and unchanged. Molasses firm and unchanged. Peanuts firm; fancy handpicked 5c. Coffee easy and 15 to 25 points down; February $13 00; March $12 80@12 90; May $12 45; July $12 05; September $11 50@11 55; October $11 40; December $11 35; spot Rio dull but steady; No 7 $13 87⅛. Sugar—raw quiet and steady; fair refining 3⅜c bid; refined quiet and 1-16c lower; No. 6, 4 5-16c; No. 7, 4 5-16c; No 8, 4⅛c; off A 4⅛@4⅝c; standard A 4 15-16c; cut-loaf and crushed 5 9-16c; granulated 4 15-16c. Freights to Liverpool steady, with a moderate demand and unchanged.

CHICAGO, January 24.—Cash quotations: Flour firm, unchanged. Wheat—No. 2 spring 59⅜@61⅜c; No. 2 red 64⅛@64⅜. Corn—No. 2 27⅛@27⅜. Oats—No. 2 18⅛@18⅜c. Mess pork, per bbl, $10 35@10 50. Lard, per 100 lbs, $5 67⅛@5 72⅛. Short rib sides, loose, per 100 lbs $5 05@5 15. Dry salted shoulders, boxed, per 100 lbs $4 75@5 00. Short clear sides, boxed, per 100 lbs. $5 37⅛@5 50. Whiskey per gallon $1 22.

The leading futures ranged as follows—opening, highest, lowest and closing: Wheat—No. 2 January 60⅛, 61⅛, 59⅜, 61⅛c; February 60⅛, 60⅛, 60⅛, 60⅜c; May 63⅜@63⅝, 64⅛, 63⅛, 64⅛@64⅛; July 63⅜@63⅜, 64⅛, 63⅜, 64⅛@64⅛. Corn—January 28⅛, 27⅞, 27, 28⅛c; February 27⅛, 27⅞, 27⅛, 27⅜c; May 28⅛, 29⅛, 29⅛@29⅜, 29⅜c; July 30⅛, 30⅜@30⅜, 30⅛@30⅜, 30⅜@30⅞c. Oats—No. 2 January 18, 18⅛, 18, 18⅛c; May 20⅜, 20⅜, 20⅜, 20⅜c. Mess pork, per bbl. January $10 40, 10 40, 10 40, 10 40; May $10 70, 10 75, 10 62⅛, 10 65. Lard, per 100 lbs, January $5 70, 5 70, 5 67⅛, 5 67⅛; May $5 95, 5 95, 5 92⅛, 5 95; July $6 07⅛, 6 07⅛, 6 07⅛, 6 07⅛. Short ribs, per 100 lbs, January $5 07⅛, 5 10, 5 07⅛, 5 10; May $5 37⅛, 5 40, 5 30, 5 35; July $5 47⅛, 5 47⅛, 5 45, 5 45.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 24.—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat dull; No. 2 red, spot and January 70@70⅛c; May 70@70⅛c; Southern by sample 71@72c; do on grade 67⅛@70⅜c. Corn firm; mixed spot and January 33@33⅛c; February 33⅛@33⅛c; March 33⅜@33⅛c; May 35⅛@35⅜c; Steamer mixed 31⅛@31⅞c; Southern white 33⅛@33⅛c. Oats quiet; No. 2 white Western 24@24⅛c; No. 2 mixed do 23c asked.

COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

January 24.—Galveston, firm at 8c, net receipts 3,678 bales; Norfolk, firm at 7⅝c, net receipts 1,401 bales; Baltimore, quiet at 8⅛, net receipts 1,333 bales; Boston, firm at 8 5-16c, net receipts 1,588 bales; Wilmington, firm at 7⅝c, net receipts 760 bales; Philadelphia, firm at 8 9 16c, net receipts 58 bales. Savannah, steady at 7⅝c net receipts 1,434 bales; New Orleans firm at 8c, net receipts 559 bales; Mobile, quiet at 7⅝c, net receipts 319 bales; Memphis, firm at 7 15-16c, net receipts 489 bales; Augusta, steady at 8c, net receipts 529 bales; Charleston, steady at 7⅜, net receipts 797 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 24.—12.30 P. M.—Cotton, demand fair and prices steady. American middling 4 9-16d. Sales 10,000 bales, of which 8,900 were American; speculation and export 1.000. Receipts 5,000 bales, of which 4,800 were American. Futures opened steady and demand moderate. January 4 30 64d; January and February 4 29-64d; February and March 4 29-64d; March and April 4 28-64d; April and May 4 28-64d; May and June 4 27 64, 4 28 64@4 27-64d; June and July 4 28 64d; July and August 4 28 64@4 27-64d; August and September 4 26 64d; September and October 4 19 64d; October and November 4 15 64d. American spot grades 1-32d higher. American middling fair 4 8 32d; good middling 4 11 16d; middling 4 19 32d; low middling 4⅛d; good ordinary 4⅜d; ordinary 4 3-16d. Futures quiet.

Tenders of cotton for delivery to-day were 5,000 bales new dockets, and —— bales old dockets.

4 P.M—January 4 30 64d buyer; January and February 4 29 64@4 30 64d value; February and March 4 28 64@4 29 64d; March and April 4 28-64d, April and May 4 27 64@4 28 64d value; May and June 4 27 64@4 28 64d seller; June and July 4 27 64@4 28-64d seller; July and August 4 27 64@4 28-64d seller; August and September 4 25 64@4 26-64d buyer; September and October 4 18-64@4 19-64d buyer; October and November 4 14 64@4 15 64d buyer. Futures closed steady.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 24.—The following are the weekly cotton statistics: Total sales of the week 60,000 bales, American 50,000; trade takings, including forwarded from ships' side, 61,000; actual exports 5,000; total imports 650,000; American 47,000; total stocks 1,111 000; American 918,000; total afloat 198,000; American 185,000; speculators took 900; exporters took 1,400.

MARINE.

ARRIVED.

Steamer Lisbon, Black, Clear Run, master.

Steamer D Murchison, Robeson, Fayetteville, James Madden.

CLEARED.

Steamer Lisbon, Black, Clear Run, master.

Steamer D Murchison, Robeson, Fayetteville, James Madden.

Br stmr Rydal Holme, Brown, Bremen, J H Sloan.

EXPORTS.

FOREIGN.

BREMEN—Br stmr Rydal Holme—6,150 bales cotton.

MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 25, 1896.

SCHOONERS.

Edith and May, 103 tons, Kelly, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Riga (Rus), 299 tons, Muskar, Heide & Co.

Bertha Warner, 431 tons, Rummell, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Cora M, 127 tons, Mitchell, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Eva May, 150 tons, Small, Jas T Riley & Co.

Mary B Judge, 449 tons, Morris, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Melrose (Br), 186 tons, Albury, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Bertha H (Br), 124 tons, LeCain, J T Riley & Co.

BARQUES.

Maria Anna D'Abundo (Ital), 576 tons, Abano, E Peschau & Co.

Glenudal (Nor). — tons, Tonnesen, Heide & Co.

Iona (Nor), 549 tons, Olsen, J T Riley & Co.

Svea (Swed), 514 tons, Anderson, Paterson, Downing & Co.

Antares (Ger), 466 tons, Rachlen, E Peschau & Co.

Seed Potatoes,

Early Rose.

FULL AND FRESH STOCK

GENERAL GROCERIES.

Agricultural Salt,

KAINIT, ACID PHOSPHATE,

Ammoniated Guano

For sale by

WORTH & WORTH.

jan 15 tf

SANTAL-MIDY

Arrests discharges from the urinary organs in either sex in 48 hours.

It is superior to Copaiba, Cubeb, or injections, and free from all bad smell or other inconveniences.

SANTAL-MIDY is contained in small Capsules, which bear the name in black letters, without which none are genuine.

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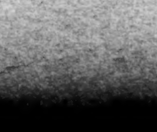
Chichester's English Diamond Brand.

PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Genuine.



SAFE, always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, Sold by all Local Druggists. Philada., Pa.

ap 4 th sa tu

Children Cry FOR PITCHER'S Castoria

Castoria promotes Digestion, and overcomes Flatulency, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, and Feverishness. Thus the child is rendered healthy and its sleep natural. Castoria contains no Morphine or other narcotic property.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 South Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"I use Castoria in my practice, and find it specially adapted to affections of children." ALEX. ROBERTSON, M. D., 1057 2d Ave., New York.

THE CENTAUR Co., 77 Murray St., N. Y.

What is Castoria

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Do not be imposed upon, but insist upon having Castoria, and see that the fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on the wrapper. We shall protect ourselves and the public at all hazards.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Murray Street, N. Y.

ONE-HALF SIZE OF BOX.

POZZONI'S COMPLEXION POWDER has been the standard for forty years and is more popular to-day than ever before.

POZZONI'S is the ideal complexion powder—beautifying, refreshing, cleanly, healthful and harmless. A delicate, invisible protection to the face.

With every box of POZZONI'S a magnificent Scovill's GOLD PUFF BOX is given free of charge.

AT DRUGGISTS AND FANCY STORES.

feb 4 1y

FOR MAN AND BEAST!

Mexican Mustang Liniment

CURES

Sciatica,	Scratches,	Contracted Muscles,
Lumbago,	Sprains,	Eruptions,
Rheumatism,	Strains,	Hoof Ail,
Burns,	Stitches,	Screw Worms,
Scalds,	Stiff Joints,	Swinney,
Stings,	Backache,	Saddle Galls,
Bites,	Galls,	Piles.
Bruises,	Sores,	
Bunions,	Spavin Cracks.	
Corns,		

THIS GOOD OLD STAND-BY accomplishes for everybody exactly what is claimed for it. One of the reasons for the great popularity of the Mustang Liniment is found in its universal applicability. Everybody needs such a medicine.

The Lumberman needs it in case of accident.

The Housewife needs it for general family use.

The Canaler needs it for his teams and his men.

The Mechanic needs it always on his work bench.

The Miner needs it in case of emergency.

The Pioneer needs it—can't get along without it.

The Farmer needs it in his house, his stable, and his stock yard.

The Steamboat man or the Boatman needs it in liberal supply afloat and ashore.

The Horse-fancier needs it—it is his best friend and safest reliance.

The Stock-grower needs it—it will save him thousands of dollars and a world of trouble.

The Railroad man needs it and will need it so long as his life is a round of accidents and dangers.

The Backwoodsman needs it. There is nothing like it as an antidote for the dangers to life, limb and comfort which surround the pioneer.

The Merchant needs it about his store among his employees. Accidents will happen, and when these come the Mustang Liniment is wanted at once.

Keep a Bottle in the House. 'Tis the best of economy.

Keep a Bottle in the Factory. Its immediate use in case of accident saves pain and loss of wages.

Keep a Bottle Always in the Stable for use when wanted.

BIG G. Trade Mark. CURES in 1 to 5 days. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion. THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A. Price $1.00.

CURE YOURSELF! Use Big G for unnatural discharges, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes. Painless, and not astringent or poisonous.

Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75. Circular sent on request.

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TOM MARVIN'S WAY.

"I say, Tom," said one of a group of young men who had been consulting with much chuckling and laughter as they stood around a stove in the basement of a large wholesale house; "I say, have you heard the news?"

"No," said Tom; "I have heard no news. What is it?"

"Why," said two or three of the group, "Julia Elme is engaged to be married."

Tom started visibly, in spite of a certain sturdy fixity that belongs to him, and his associates exchanged sundry sly winks.

"Yes," said one young fellow insinuatingly, "she is engaged, and I call it good news. "Julia Elme is a nice girl. Don't you think it good news, Tom?"

"Well, I should say not," said Tom stoutly, and walked away.

That was a little too much for them, with all their knowledge of Tom's peculiar way. They looked at each other blankly for a little while, and not quite as comfortably as a few minutes before. One of them expressed his mind in a long, low whistle, and another said, "Well, I thought he would weaken at that anyway." Be it said here that it was in association with the same girl that Tom had perpetrated one of his singular veracities during his stay at a resort on a small lake the previous summer, and the story had transpired in some way. Tom had declined all invitations and suggestions to join in the excursions, picnics and such like gayeties of the other guests at the hotel, and one evening Miss Elme asked him why he so secluded himself. "Because I have no money," said Tom bluntly. The young girl flushed painfully.

"Oh, don't be troubled," said Tom kindly; "you have done no harm with your question. It does look a little odd that I keep so away from everything. But, you see, I have just enough money to pay my vacation of two weeks here and get back to the city, with a margin of precisely a quarter of a dollar. So I can have no extras."

"I think, Mr. Martin—that is, perhaps" — began Miss Elme slowly.

"No," Tom interrupted, "no one can give me anything, or loan me anything, or make a deadhead of me. But I would like to spend that quarter of a dollar for a boat ride on the lake this minute, Miss Elme, if you will go with me."

Uncertain whether she were more amused or more touched, the girl accepted the invitation and had occasion to remember that little excursion happily, for Tom could talk well, and she had a quick imagination, and the moonlighted stillness was a good habitation for both thoughts and fancies. And Tom, who had often looked at her with respectful interest, began to love her from that hour. Her hands, her exceedingly truthful and gentle gray eyes, and a mouth which, though not perfectly shaped, was sensitive and expressive, were the only features noticeably pretty about the girl, but she had a pervading charm which made one think of Emerson's saying, "There is no beautifier of complexion or form or behavior like the wish to scatter joy and not pain about us."

Tom betook himself straightway from the disconcerted jokers to Miss Elme's abode, and no sooner was he seated in the girl's presence than he began, without preface:

"Miss Elme, I have been told that you are engaged to be married and have come to ask you whether it be true?"

The girl's start and flush disturbed Tom not at all. He was simply intent on the facts in exactly the same natural way that the atmosphere is accepted when flowing in an open window.

After a long pause, to abate which Tom proffered no help, Miss Elme said:

"You are asking a strange question, and very abruptly, Mr. Marvin."

"Yes," said Tom.

"It seems to be a matter in my own private life."

"Yes," said Tom again.

"Well," said the girl at last, somewhat amused, "I don't know why I should not answer you if I please, but I think I ought to know your motive in asking before I trust you with the information."

Tom paled a little at the word "information," but said again simply, "Yes."

"Well," the girl said wonderingly, after another long pause, "what is your motive? What has happened? Why do you wish to know?"

"Because I myself want you," said Tom.

Fearfully blunt; very inelegant. But Tom, you know, was no diplomat, and at that moment every feeling and pulse in him went its natural way and took the shortest course without reflection or sense of proportion.

After a little the surprised and moved girl said softly, but with not quite a steady voice:

"Then why have you not told me before?"

"Because I am poor."

"That is not a good reason."

"You are right. The two facts together make good reason."

"I am not rich. I have just a small subsistence—a bare independence."

"Any independence is riches," said Tom.

The girl replied to this remark by an ingenious look of admiration. Then there was a silence, in which Tom was as obstinate as before, but he was pale, and his expression wholly unassuming. Then the girl, who had an originality and directness of her own not unworthy of Tom's, arose and said quietly: "Well, I will answer your inquiry honestly. I am not engaged, but I think I shall be." And Tom, a shade paler than before, withdrew without a word.

After he had gone the girl cried a little. Then, with misty eyes, she sat down at her window, which, though in the city, commanded a view of one large tree that had become very companionable to her. Then she began to examine herself, which process she continued for a week, with intervals of deliberately turning and fixing her mind to other matters, for she knew that the eye must not stare too long at any object which it would see plainly. Then she wrote to Tom as follows: "My friend, I told you I was not rich, which was true. But even then I was beginning to grow rich. I have made some progress, but can go no farther without your aid."

Tom's humility was not sure of the meaning of this dear epistle, but he lost no time in going to inquire—and he was made very happy.—Chicago News.

Marrying an Heiress.

A lawyer in New Orleans did not approve of his son's marrying the daughter of a prominent cotton merchant and ultimately succeeded in breaking off the match. Soon afterward the merchant failed and took his daughter abroad. It was not very long before her former suitor followed in her train and the engagement of the young couple was publicly announced. One day a gentleman met the old lawyer and after alluding to the engagement, casually remarked:

"I thought that you was always violently opposed to that match?"

The lawyer hesitated awhile and then said: "Yes, I was opposed to it, but am not now. You see, I knew professionally that B. was not paying his bills and so I would not consent to my son John marrying his daughter. But when I heard that he had failed for half a million and was skylarking all over Europe I knew that it was all right and so sent John off on the next steamer, as I am bound that he shall marry an heiress."—Detroit Free Press.

The Oldest Prescription.

The oldest medical prescription in existence bears date of 4000 B. C. It was discovered in an Egyptian tomb, written on papyrus and has been deciphered by an English professor. It bears evidence that it was intended for some baldheaded Egyptian and reads as follows:

	Parts.
Dog's paw (calloused part)	1
Dates	1
Donkey hoofs	1

Boil the whole in oil and rub the scalp actively with the mixture.

Egyptian history does not say whether or not the patient regained his lost hair. —Medical Reporter.

Dozens of bronze knives and spearheads were found at Mycenæ, showing that the time of the Trojan war was contemporaneous with the bronze age.

The Empress Josephine once paid $2,000 for a dress and so angered the emperor that he ordered the dressmaker to be sent to prison.

AN OPPORTUNITY.

They were wild men—those charcoal burners. They lived close to the blue heavens, but they were wicked. Some of them were Albanians, some were from Salamis; I hated both.

I was starving when I came to their mountain with its ragged peak. I had come from a village near to Athens; I was tramping to Stolia. And so soon as I saw their blue clothes my belly ached more strongly for food. But I had no money.

It was a July day. The fierce sunshine was scorching the rocks. I was very weary, for I had walked far. Yet when I saw them hurling the oak logs from the lofty rocks above I began to climb slowly toward them. It was difficult work for me, who had lived upon a plain. And then the great logs that came crashing past me toward the road beneath, they frightened me. The careless ones above, they did not mind this. I was only a stranger, and they laughed when the sharp rocks struck white splinters from the logs and threw them at my feet. "Prosechete!" (Take care) I shouted, and the rocks about me they shouted, "Prosechete!"

Higher and higher I climbed. I could see a great depth of air below me, and yet I had not come to them—those charcoal burners. "May St. Constantine guard me!" I prayed, for the rocks were yielding with clatter and crash to my touch, and the sunshine was falling in golden flakes through the whirling darkness of my faintness. And of a surety it was he who took me by the hand and led me from danger into safety, to there—where the charcoal burners were hewing at the strong oaks.

They would give me bread, they would give me money—they said so—but I—I was to work for them during many weeks. I ate, I drank red wine. Then they placed a heavy ax in my hand and pointed to an oak that hung over the great depth of air. I understood, but I trembled as I came to its roots, and the little bird that flew gayly away from its branches—I wished for its wings.

The ax was sharp, the wood was hard, the splinters they fell like feathers from the breast of an eagle that is shot. But I —I had been brought up on the plains, and as I watched the white splinters fall my ax missed the tree, it clove the air, and its shining steel went grinning to the stern rocks, far, oh! far below. They were angry, those men. They said, "You wingless owl, go down and hither fetch it for your work." It was a terrible thing, but I went. For what could I do, I who was to work for them during many weeks? Those men, they were wild; their rocks, they frowned. And though they laughed at me, and I felt for my knife, I dare not use it. I hated them, and I hated their work, for I was not a slave.

One day their master said to me, "Antonios, you will go with the mules to the ship that lies in the bay." "Let it be so," I answered. Then I and some of those others we filled baskets with the black charcoal, and when we had filled them, we tied them upon the backs of the mules. There were many mules, and each mule carried two baskets, one on each side of its back. It was so that I and those other men were to carry the charcoal to the great heap that lay on the shore of the bay. I had been there once before. I was to go there again; the master said so.

The mule bells were ringing. And the mules they followed one another along the twisting path. I, who came last, I could see their brown bodies sinking lower and lower down the mountain. I could see the heavy baskets swaying from side to side. "Hun, hun," I shouted to Polixeni, the last mule, and cracked my whip above her head.

Bah! But there were many of us; we carried much charcoal.

Time passed; the mule bells rang through a green forest of stonepines, then out and away over red rocks. Later their music was drowned in the roar of a hasty stream that rushed with white foam from rock to rock. It was now that the mules walked very cleverly, for the red rocks were slippery with the spray that came to them through the strong sunshine. Presently I lost sight of the mules in front of me, for they had passed around a great rock and away from the clamorous stream.

We had come far, but there was the sea below us. It was very blue; it was very quiet; its waves were asleep. I could see the ship; it was lying by the shore. I could see the ship, but its sails were folded; it did not move. The mule bells were ringing; they were ringing through an olive grove; they were ringing past a white walled church. I crossed myself. And as I gazed over the sea a white dove flew gently betwixt the olive trees and down toward the yellow strand below.

"Hun, hun!" the men were shouting, they were coming to the sea. Quick, quicker went the leading mules. Quick, quicker went Polixeni. It was then that the cords of the baskets broke, and that the charcoal was shed upon the rough stones. It was not my fault. But those others they laughed and they said, "You must pick it up, Antonios." And with that the mule bells that had stopped ringing to my shout rang on again, through and through the olive grove, down and down toward the sea. But I—I was to pick up the charcoal, then follow those others who went to the sea.

I was alone. Polixeni stood by my side. The sun was fierce, and so was my wrath as I stooped to the scattered charcoal. They were here, they were there, its little pieces. And as I gathered them up with bent back the sweat dropped off my brow. I hated it, that work. I hated it, so that I rose to my feet. I looked at Polixeni. She was a good mule, she traveled fast. "She travels fast," I said to myself as I climbed upon her back. "She travels fast," I said again to myself as I rode away from the charcoal.

She traveled fast, for I never saw those others again. And when I came to Stolia it was riding upon the back of Polixeni.— Pall Mall Gazette.

Idiosyncrasies of Fish.

Another example of the idiosyncrasies and cleverness of fish was discussed at the weekly meeting of the Piscatorial society in the Holborn restaurant. The leaping powers of river fish formed the subject of debate, and instances were given of the heights which salmon as well as the meaner kinds are capable of clearing. One gentleman mentioned a fish which once, when it was pursued by a voracious pike, leaped from the water to the bank, where it remained for a considerable time squinting round a bush, watching its enemy's movements. When it saw the pike start away after another victim, it still waited until it imagined the foe to be a reasonable distance off, when it quietly dropped itself into the river again and swam in an opposite direction. This concluded the debate, and without comment the kettle was handed to the narrator.— London News.

Motion.

The snail moves half an inch per second; a man walking, 4 feet; a snowshoer, 10 feet; Halley's comet, when in aphelion, 11 feet; the current of a rapid river, 13 feet; a balloon, rising during a calm, 20 feet; a fast runner, 23 feet; a fly, 24 feet; a fast steamer, 27 feet; a bicycle, 31 feet; a stiff breeze, 32 feet; a modern torpedo boat, 37 feet; a practical skater, 38 feet; a race horse, 41 feet; a mountain torrent, 47 feet; an express train, 54 feet; ocean waves, 70 feet; a carrier pigeon, 87 feet; a windstorm, 142 feet; swallows, 220 feet; the worst cyclone known, 330 feet; the Krakatoa wave (at the fearful volcanic catastrophe in the Sunda islands Aug. 27, 1893, when a new island rose out of the sea), 940 feet; sound in the air, 1,095 feet; the surface of the globe at sea level, on the equator, 1,500 feet; a cannon ball, 1,625 feet; the maximum of a spring flood tide, 2,600 feet; the moon, 3,250 feet.

In miles per second, explosion of gun cotton, 8½ miles; the sun, 5½ miles; Sirius, 9 miles; our globe, 18 miles; meteors and shooting stars, on the average, 24 miles; Halley's comet, in the perihelion, 235 miles; storm in the sun, 250 miles; electric current through a submarine cable, 2,400 miles; electric current on telegraph wires, 7,000 miles; induction current, 11,040 miles; electric current in copper wire armatures, 21,600 miles; light, 180,000 miles, and discharge of a Leyden bottle through copper wire of one-sixteenth inch in diameter, 278,100 miles per second. This last is the greatest rapidity that has been measured until now.—Philadelphia Record.

Missouri produced, according to the last census year, 308,807 bushels of rye from 24,333 acres.

An Animated Machine.

What Was Developed in a Most Interesting Conversation with a Great and Honest Scientific Man.

"The most remarkable machine in the world is the human body."

He was a Professor in a New York Medical College who declared this to a number of friends at the Club. Continuing he said:

"Take for example, the heart. Did you ever stop to think that it works every minute of the life and never has a vacation or rest?'

"And then there are the kidneys, which have been truly called the 'filter of the body.' They separate every particle of liquid that passes from the body, except that which oozes through the pores."

"Did it ever occur to you that this machine might wear out from overwork, over-taxation, over-exertion? And so it does in too many cases."

"For more than five hundred years the world and the medical profession groped in the dark for a remedy to sustain the kidneys, or cure them if they had become weakened or diseased, and it was only within the past twenty years that any remedy was found. Dr. Bright discovered the disease known as Bright's disease, but he could not and did not find a remedy. It remained for modern research to discover this remedy. We know it was a long search, but at last it was found, and that remedy to day, which is acknowledged as the only remedy for kidney troubles, the weakness of women and Bright's disease itself, is Warner's Safe Cure, which is admitted by professional and scientific men throughout the entire world, to be the great modern discovery, and the only one for these troubles."

"This remedy is not an experiment. It has been used for over twenty years in all parts of the world, and there are more than a million persons in the universe to-day whose lives have been benefited by its use. It is a high, standard, scientific preparation, as far above ordinary remedies for this Great Modern Disease as the oak is above the mushroom."

"Where such serious things as the greatest organs of the body are concerned, no man and no woman can afford to take chances. 'The best is the cheapest,' and where health is involved it is absolutely beyond question that the most standard, the most scientific, and that which alone has been proven to be powerful and good, should be used."

BEHIND THE TIMES.

Some of the Peculiarities of Living In the Austrian Capital.

Vienna is in some respects behind the date, or perhaps the rest of the world only has not advanced up to her standard. The people live according to the flat system, as is the custom in other European cities. At the door of each flathouse is a portier, who is usually dressed in more or less gorgeous livery. He guards the general interests of the house and protects it from marauders. The building is closed at 10 o'clock at night and the lights extinguished. Every person who appears after that hour must ring the bell, rouse the portier, who is usually on this occasion not in his state dress, and pay him a fee of 10 kreutzers, something less than 5 cents. If the hour is very late, the fee must be doubled.

There are also curious methods in use in the sprinkling of the streets. In some cities this function is performed by one man. In Vienna it requires two, the second walking behind, pulling a long rope, which swings a hose that wildly strews the water over the stones. The introduction of a self operating sprinkler would throw this second man out of employment, an argument the force of which is very similar to that used against the railroad on account of its being opposed to the interests of the horse, or one which is heard in Europe in regard to disarmament when it is said that this policy would throw a great many of idle people on the world and overstock the labor market, or the one which is used to prove that women ought not to be allowed to engage in employments in competition with men.

One of the means by which the Austrians make it pleasant for visitors is the taxation of every newspaper coming into the country from foreign parts. On each paper the postoffice officials paste a 2 kreutzer stamp, worth a little less than 1 cent, the price of which is collected before the delivery is made to the addressee. This is considered to be no violation of the international postal treaties, just as at Berlin it is similarly considered to be no violation of the same treaties to charge for overweight, when the scales of all other countries find there is no overweight. This is one of the delights of living under an omnipotent state. An Austrian very lucidly explains the virtue of the newspaper tax in this way: "The Austrian papers are all taxed 1 kreutzer per copy. It is necessary to tax foreign papers twice as much to keep out competition from abroad. Otherwise the Jews might print all the Vienna papers in America, send them over here and drive the home product entirely out of the market."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Appropriate.

"You will not find the woman of stable character scurrying about the streets on a bicycle," said the old fashioned boarder.

"Of course not," said the cheerful idiot. "The stable woman would prefer the horse." — Indianapolis Journal.

CROLIUS & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers.

Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Cotton.

45-47 Exchange Place and Mount Morris Bank Building, 125th Street and Park Avenue.

OUR MARKET LETTER, ISSUED GRATIS and mailed free on application; also our yearly Stock, Grain and Cotton Record, which will be completed on January 2, 1896. We offer special facilities to out-of-town brokers.

OUR HARLEM OFFICE has just entered on its fifth year of faithful service to clients in Greater New York, and it may be said, and truly so, that the service rendered has never been equaled. Aside from being Harlem's oldest stock brokers, we have the largest clientele, more private wires, telephones, employ more telegraph operators, clerks and bookkeepers than any other up-town brokers. Also larger and more commodious suite of offices, with unequaled facilities, NORTH OF WALL STREET.

National Bank references, New York Cotton Exchange references, New York Stock Exchange references, Chicago Board of Trade references.

WILMINGTON OFFICE: 111 North Water Street.

U. M. ROBINSON, Manager.

Out of town business solicited. dec 29 6m

MANLY VIGOR

ONCE MORE in harmony with the world, 2000 completely cured men are singing happy praises for the greatest, grandest and most successful cure for sexual weakness and lost vigor known to medical science. An account of this wonderful discovery, in book form, with references and proofs, will be sent to suffering men (sealed) free. Full manly vigor permanently restored. Failure impossible.

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Old Newspapers.

YOU CAN BUY OLD NEWSPAPERS, in quantities to suit,

At Your Own Price,

At the STAR Office.

Suitable for WRAPPING PAPER, and

Excellent for Placing Under Carpets

HALF PRICE!

ORIENTAL WARES

in every conceivable shape.

We had a thousand pieces when the season began. We have a hundred pieces now. They are worth the first price. Will you take them at a SACRIFICE? Remember that you take them at just HALF the marked price.

DOLLS.

Those pretty Dolls will be sold for half the marked price. These Dolls will not last long at these prices.

Lace Curtains.

CURTAINS THAT SOLD FOR		
$7.00	this week	$4.75
5.00	" "	3.50
4.00	" "	2.55
3.50	" "	2.25
2.50	" "	1.40
2.25	" "	1.35
2.00	" "	1.25
1.75	" "	1.15
1.50	" "	1.00

These are samples. Call early.

Mattings,

NEW MATTINGS.

Twenty-five pieces Matting just arrived. This lot of Mattings represent a portion of a large import order given by us during the Fall. Mattings are cheaper than last year. You can get a very good Matting for 12½c a yard. We have about 150 yards at that price, for which you have paid 16⅔c a yard. You must examine the line shown at 15c per yard, also at 20, 25 and 30c a yard.

SPECIAL PRICES ON

Carpet Departments.

Comforts, Blankets, Damask Portiers, Trunks.

Dress Goods.

Gloves, Underwear.

A. D. BROWN,

Successor to BROWN & RODDICK!

No. 29 North Front St.

P. S.—On the 1st January BILLS will be rendered for all accounts on my Books, and I will appreciate an early settlement of same. Thanking the public for their generous patronage during the past year, I will make every effort to merit a continuance of same in the future.

dec 29 tf

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FINE FAMILY GROCERIES.

Assortment and Quality Unsurpassed.

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LITTLE GIRL (*to village store-keeper*) "Mommer sent me back and says as she wants Pond's Extract, and not this wot you said was jest as good. There ain't any so good as Pond's Extract."

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June 8 1m

D. O'Connor,

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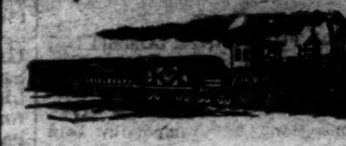
W., N. & N. Railway.



In Effect Sunday, Oct. 27, 1895

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

NORTH BOUND 8	STATIONS.	SOUTH BOUND 7
P M	—WILMINGTON—	P M
3 00	Lv.. Mulberry street .. Ar	12 40
3 58	Lv.. Jacksonville Lv	10 42
4 30	Lv.. Maysville......... Lv	10 09
4 44	Lv.. Pollocksville...... Lv	9 55
5 3	Ar.. Newbern Lv	9 20
P M		A M

Trains 8 and 7 p m make connection with trains on A. & N. C. R. R. for Morehead City and Beaufort.

Connection with Steamer Neuse at Newbern to and from Elizabeth City and Norfolk Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Steamer Geo D. Purdy makes daily trips between Jacksonville and New River points.

H. A. WHITING, General Manage

J. W. MARTENIS, Traffic Manager. oct 27 tf

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT Jan. 6, 1896.

DEPARTURE FROM WILMINGTON—NORTHBOUND.

DAILY 9.25 A M — No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 10.53 a m, Warsaw 11.16 a m, Goldsboro 12.01 a m, Wilson 1.00 p m, Rocky Mount 1.3 p m, Tarboro 2.35 p m, Weldon 3.32 p m, Petersburg 5.29 p m, Richmond 6.40 p m, Norfolk 6.05 p m, Washington 11.10 p m, Baltimore 12.53 a m, Philadelphia 3.45 a m, New York 6.53 a m, Boston 3.30 p m.

DAILY 7.00 P M — No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8.30 p m, Warsaw 8.43 p m, Goldsboro 9.36 p m, Wilson 10.23 p m, †Tarboro 7.03 a m, Rocky Mount 11.05 a m, Weldon 1.01 a m, †Norfolk 10.35 a m, Petersburg 3.38 a m, Richmond 3.40 a m, Washington 7.00 a m, Baltimore 8.33 a m, Philadelphia 10.46 a m, New York 1.23 p m, Boston 8.30 p m.

SOUTHBOUND:

DAILY 3.30 P M — No. 55—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 4.45 p m, Chadbourn 5.19 p m, Marion 6.29 p m, Florence 7.10 p m, Sumter 8.53 p m, Columbia 10.15 p m, Denmark 6.20 a m, Augusta 8.00 a m, Macon 11.00 a m, Atlanta 12.15 p m, Charleston 11.13 p m, Savannah 1.19 a m, Jacksonville 7.55 a m, St. Augustine 10.15 a m, Tampa 6.00 p m.

ARRIVALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 5.45 P M — No. 49—Passenger—Leave Boston 1.00 p m, New York 9.00 p m, Philadelphia 12.03 a m, Baltimore 2.55 a m, Washington 4.30 a m, Richmond 9.15 a m, Petersburg 10.00 a m, Norfolk 8.40 a m, Weldon 11.55 a m, Tarboro 12.12 p m, Rocky Mount 12.45 p m, Wilson 2.10 p m, Goldsboro 3.10 p m, Warsaw 4.02 p m, Magnolia 4.16 p m.

DAILY 9.45 a m — No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 12.03 p m, New York 9.30 a m, Philadelphia 12.09 p m, Baltimore 2.25 p m, Washington 3.46 p m, Richmond 7.30 p m, Petersburg 8.12 p m, †Norfolk 2.20 p m, Weldon 9.44 p m, †Tarboro 5.58 p m, Rocky Mount 5.45 a m, leave Wilson 6.20 a m, Goldsboro 6.50 a m, Warsaw 7.57 a m, Magnolia 8.18 a m.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY 11 50 a m — No. 54—Passenger—Leave Tampa 8.20 a m, Sanford 1.00 p m, Jacksonville 6.30 p m Savannah 12.10 night, Charleston 4.13 a m, Columbia 5.20 a m, Atlanta 7.15 a m, Macon 9.00 a m, Augusta 2.25 p m, Denmark 4.17 p m, Sumter 6.43 a m, Florence 8.25 a m, Marion 9.06 a m, Chadbourn 10.10 a m, Lake Waccamaw 10.39 a m.

†Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 3.55 p m, Halifax 4.13 p m, arrive Scotland Neck 5.05 p m, Greenville 6.47 p m, Kinston 7 45 p m. Returning, leaves Kinston 7 20 a m, Greenville 8.22 a m, Arriving Halifax at 11 00 a m, Weldon 11.20 a m, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7.00 a. m., arrive Parmele 8.40 a. m., Tarboro 10 a m returning leaves Tarboro 4 30 p m; Parmele 6.20 p. m. arrives Washington 7.45 p. m. Daily except Sunday. Connects at Parmele with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, at 4.40 p m; Sunday 3.45 p m; arrive Plymouth 9 00 p m, 5 00 p m. Returning, leave Plymouth daily except Sunday 6.00 a m, Sunday 9 30 a m; Arrive Tarboro 10 25 a m and 11 50 a m.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 6 05 a m; arrive Smithfield N. C., 7.20 a m. Returning, leaves Smithfield, N. C.: 8 00 a m; arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 9 30 a m.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4.30 p m, arrives Nashville 5.05 p m, Spring Hope 5.30 p m. Returning leaves Spring Hope 8 a m, Nashville 8 35 a m; arrive Rocky Mount 9 05 a m, daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leave Warsaw for Clinton Daily except Sunday at 11.10 a m and 8.50 p m; returning leave Clinton at 7.00 a m. and 3.00 p m.

Trains on South and North Carolina Railroad leave Elliott 11 20 a m and 7 15 p m. Lucknow 1 00 p m, and 8 15 p m; returning leave Lucknow 6 30 a m and 2 00 p m, arrive Elliott 8 00 a m and 3 30 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Florence Railroad leave Pee Dee 8 40 a m, arrive Latta 9.01 a m, Dillon 9 10 a m, Rowland 9 35 a m., returning leaves Rowland 6 06 p m, arrives Dillon 6.27 p m, Latta 6.37 p m, Pee Dee 6.58 p m, daily. Latta Branch trains leave Latta 6 40 p m, arrive Clio 8 05 p m. returning leave Clio 6 10 a m, arrive Latta 7 50 a m. Daily except Sunday.

Wilmington and Conway Railroad, leave Hub at 8.15 a m, Chadbourn 10.20 a m, arrive Conway 12.35 p m, leave Conway 2.30 p m, Chadbourn 5.35 p m, arrive Hub 6.30 p m, Daily except Sunday.

Cheraw and Darlington Railroad leave Florence 8.15 a m, 8.45 a m, *8.50 a m, 7 35 p m, arrive Darlington 8.55 a m, 9.20 a m, *9.20 a m, 8 p m, Hartsville *10 a m and 8.50 p m, Bennettsville 8 54 p m, Gibson 9 20 p m, Cheraw, S. C., 11.15 a m, Wadesboro 1.10 p m. Returning leave Wadesboro 2.00 p m, Cheraw 3.45 p m, Gibson 5 50 a m, Bennettsville 6 16 a m, Hartsville 6.30 a m, †6 46 a m, Darlington 7.20 a m, †7 25 p m, 4.30 p m, 6.05 p m, arrive Florence 7.50 a m, †7 50 a m, 5 p m, 6 45 p m. †Daily except Sunday.

Central of South Carolina Railroad leave Sumter 6 p m, Manning 6.35 p m, arrive Lane's 7 12 p m, leave Lanes 8 33 a m, Manning 9.15 a m. arrive Sumter 9.44 a m. Daily.

Georgetown and Western Railroad leave Lanes 9.30 a m, 7 10 p m, arrive Georgetown 12 m, 8.30 p m, leave Georgetown 7 a m, 3 p m, arrive Lanes 8.25 a m, 5.25 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Wilson and Fayetteville Branch leave Wilson 2.05 p m, 11.18 p m, arrive Selma 2.53 p m, Smithfield 3.08 p m, Dunn 3.44 p m, Fayetteville 4.30 p m. 1.15 a m, Rowland 6.02 p m, returning leave Rowland 9 37 a m, Fayetteville 10.58 a m, 9.40 p m, Dunn 11.44 a m, Smithfield 12.25 p m, Selma 12.33 p m, arrive Wilson 1.20 p m, 11.35 p m.

Manchester & Augusta Railroad train leaves Darlington †7 25 a m, arrives Sumter †8 55 a m. Leave Sumter †10 a m, arrives Pregnalls †5 40 p m. Leaves Sumter 4 33 a m, arrives Denmark 6 20 a m. Returning leaves Denmark 4 17 p m, arrive Sumter 6 05 p m. Leaves Pregnall †8 50 a m, arrives Sumter †8 06 p m. Leaves Sumter †6 25 p m, arrives Darlington †7 55 p m. †Daily except Sunday.

H. M. EMERSON, Ass't Gen'l Passenger Agent.

J. R. KENLY, Gen'l Manager.

T. M. EMERSON. Traffic Manager. jan 8 tf

TheTimes

(PHILADELPHIA) THIS MORNING?

THE TIMES—Is the most extensively circulated and widely read newspapers published in Pennsylvania. Its discussion of public men and public measures is in the interest of public integrity, honest government and prosperous industry, and it knows no party or personal allegiance in treating public issues. In the broadest and best sense a family and general newspaper.

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Frank H Stedman, Jas. S. Worth.

Stedman & Worth.

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Fire and Life.

Office at Banking House of the Wilmington Savings and Trust Company

Telephone 162. jan 25 tf

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.

JOHN GILL, Receiver.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

IN EFFECT DEC. 8, 1895.

SOUTH BOUND DAILY No. 1.	MAIN LINE.	NORTH BOUND DAILY No. 2.
7 55 p. m.	Ar... Wilmington ... Lve	7 35 a. m
4 45 "	Lv... Fayetteville ... Ar	10 35 a m
4 33 "	Ar .. Fayetteville ... Lv	12 55 "
4 30 "	Ar Fayetteville Junc Lv	10 57 "
3 19 "	Lv .... Sanford Lv	12 19 p. m
1 32 a m	Lv...... Climax...... Lv	2 25 "
1 68 "	Lv.... Greensboro... Ar	2 56 "
12 58 "	Ar.... Greensboro.... Lv	3 05 "
12 12 a m	Lv.... Stokesdale.... Lv	3 59 "
11 45 "	Lv... Walnut Cove... Ar	4 31 "
11 35 "	Ar.. Walnut Cove... Lv	4 33 "
11 05 "	Lv.... Rural Hall... Lv	5 11 "
9 35 "	Lv..... Mt Airy..... Ar	6 45 "

SOUTH BOUND DAILY No 3.	Bennettsville Division.	NORTH BOUND DAILY No. 4.
7 20 p m	Ar... Bennettsville... Lv	8 25 a. m.
6 12 "	Lv...... Maxton.. .. Ar	9 23 "
5 42 "	Lv... Red Springs.... Lv	9 55 "
4 58 "	Lv.... Hope Mills.... Lv	10 35 "
4 38 "	Lv.... Fayetteville... Ar	10 52

SOUTH BOUND Daily except Sunday. No. 15. MIXED.	Factory and Madison Branches.	NORTH BOUND Daily except Sunday. No. 16. MIXED.
5 50 p m	Ar..... Ramseur..... Lv	6 45 a.
3 55 "	Lv ..... Climax Lv	8 35 "
3 10 "	Lv ... Greensboro. .. Ar	9 20 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 15 MIXED. daily ex su
Leave Greensboro	9 35 a. m
Leave Stokesdale	10 50 "
Arrive Madison	11 50 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 16. MIXED. daily ex su
Leave Madison	12 35 p m
Leave Stokesdale	1 28 "
Arrive Greensboro	2 55 "

NORTH-BOUND CONNECTIONS

At Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points North and East, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston Salem.

SOUTH-BOUND CONNECTIONS

At Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and points North and West, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company for Raleigh, Richmond and all points North and East, at Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points South, at Maxton with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points South and Southwest.

W. E. KYLE, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

J. W. FRY, Gen'l Manager.

dec 8 tf

SEABOARD AIR LINE.

Carolina Central R. R.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

WESTBOUND TRAINS.

Wilmington, N. C. May 5, 1895.	No 41 Daily	No. 25 Daily Ex. Sun'y	No 403 Daily	
	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	......
Leave Wilmington	3 20	7 45	......	......
		A. M.		
Leave Maxton	6 17	12 45	......	......
Arrive Hamlet	7 00	2 05	......	......
Leave Hamlet	7 05	2 50	7 54	......
Leave Wadesboro	7 55	4 40	8 08	......
Arrive Monroe	8 55	5 50	8 49	......
Leave Monroe	9 20	6 30	9 55	......
Arrive Charlotte	10 10	7 45	10 43	......
Leave Charlotte			10 43	......
Leave Lincolnton			12 05	......
			P. M.	......
Leave Shelby			1 50	......
Arr Rutherfordton			2 30	......

EASTBOUND TRAINS.

	No. 38 Daily	No. 26 Daily Ex Sun'y	No 402 Daily	
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	
Lve Rutherfordton	......	......	4 25	
Leave Shelby	......	......	5 58	
Leave Lincolnton	......	......	6 55	
Arrive Charlotte	......	......	8 20	
Leave Charlotte	5 20	8 50	8 20	
Arrive Monroe	6 00	10 45	9 10	
Leave Monroe	6 20	11 05	9 15	
Leave Wadesboro	7 18	12 43	9 54	
		A. M.		
Arrive Hamlet	8 08	2 05	10 34	
Leave Hamlet	8 45	2 30		
Leave Maxton	9 28	3 30		
	P. M.			
Arrive Wilmington	12 30	8 05		

Schedule Between Wilmington and Raleigh.

Leave Wilmington	3.20 p m	7.45 p m
Arrive Raleigh	1.26 a m	11.35 a m
Leave Raleigh	5 26 a m	3.30 p m
Arrive Wilmington	12.30 p m	8.05 a m

Schedule between Wilmington and Atlanta.

Leave Wilmington	3.20 p m	7.45 p m
Arrive Atlanta	5 20 a m	4 09 p m
Leave Atlanta	8.45 p m	1.00 p m
Arrive Wilmington	12.30 p m	8 05 a m

Sleepers on 25 and 26 between Wilmington and Charlotte.

Close connection at Athens by No. 25 for Macon, and close connection at Atlanta by Nos. 25 and 41 for Mobile, New Orleans, Nashville and all Southern, Western and Northwestern points.

Close connection by 25 and 41 for Augusta.

Nos. 403 and 402, "Atlanta Special," fast vestibule, daily for all points North, South and West.

Connections made at Lincolnton for Western N. C. points.

Junction Points—At Maxton with C F & Y V; at Wadesboro with Cheraw & Salisbury R R; at Hamlet with R & A, C S & N, and Palmetto Railway. at Monroe with G C & N; at Charlotte with R & D system; at Lincolnton with C & L Narrowgage, and at Shelby and Rutherfordton with the Three C's.

For information as to rates, schedules, &c, apply to THOS. D. MEARES, Agent S A L, Wilmington, N C.

T. J. ANDERSON, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

E. ST. JOHN, Vice-President.

JNO. H. WINDER Gen'l Mgr. jan 20 tf

PALMETTO RAILROAD CO.

To Take Effect on Dec. 2, 1895.

MOVING NORTH.

No. 2—PASSENGER AND FREIGHT.

Leave Cheraw, S. C.	5.30 p m
Leave Kollock Station	5.50 p m
Leave Osborne, N. C.	6.20 p m
Arrive Hamlet, N. C.	6.40 p m

MOVING SOUTH.

No. 1—PASSENGER AND FREIGHT.

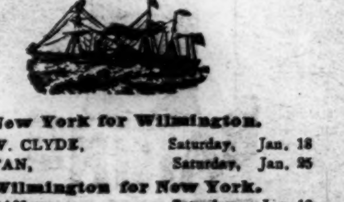
Leave Hamlet, N. C.	8.40 a m
Arrive Osborne, N. C.	9.00 a m
Leave Kollock Station	9.30 a m
Arrive Cheraw, S. C.	9.50 a m

Close connection made at Hamlet with trains North South, East and West.

dec 7 tf WM. MONCURE, Supt.

The Clyde Steamship Co.

New York, Wilmington, N. C AND Georgetown, S. C., Lines.



New York for Wilmington.

GEO. W. CLYDE,	Saturday,	Jan. 18
CROATAN,	Saturday,	Jan. 25

Wilmington for New York.

CROATAN,	Saturday,	Jan. 18
GEO. W. CLYDE,	Saturday,	Jan. 25

Wilmington for Georgetown, S. C.

CROATAN.	Tuesday,	Jan. 14
GEO. W. CLYDE,	Tuesday,	Jan. 21

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WM. P. CLYDE & CO. General Agents, Bowling Green, N. Y. jan 18 tf

The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 25, 1896

SPOTS AND FUTURES.

Receipts of Cotton at the Ports Since September 1st—New York Sun's Review of the Market.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, January 24.—The following are the total net receipts of cotton at all ports since September 1st: Galveston, 745,067; New Orleans, 1,807,838; Mobile, 163 269; Savannah, 568,223; Charleston, 235,604; Wilmington, 147,004; Norfolk, 227,260; Baltimore. 32,551, New York, 74,033; Boston, 81,399; Newport News, 8,005; Philadelphia, 25,724; West Point, 135,080; Brunswick, 52,581; Port Royal, 40,068, Pensacola, 6,915; Texas City, 40,884, Total, 3,879,648.

The *Sun* says: Cotton at one time was three points higher, but closed two to five points lower, with sales of 166,100 bales. Liverpool advanced 1-32d on the spot, with sales of 10,000 bales.

To-day's features: The interior receipts were small, the movement to the ports is light, small arrivals are expected next week, partly owing to bad roads, the financial markets were more cheerful, gold is going to be imported, the political situation was regarded as on the whole more peaceful, New Orleans sent buying orders, local shorts bought to some extent and Liverpool is also understood to have made purchases here. In a word, the influences at work were in the main favorable to bullish interests. A Richmond dispatch said: "Fertilizer men and others who travel through the South report the supply of cotton in farmers' hands as small and held higher, with a good demand from spinners. All the cotton mills are at work on full time." It is true that the weather is unfavorable for the dry goods trade; that business is slow, not only in New York, but in Fall River and Boston; that Montgomery received 1,873 bales for the week, against 1,919 for the same week last year, and that the speculation is slow. It is claimed, too, in the dry goods trade that the dullness of business the cheapness of prices, the tightness of money may yet cause a material curtailment of the production of various textile fabrics. It is contended that New England shippers, as well as European, will not buy freely in the near future. However, local operators sold this afternoon, Weild & Co. sold quite freely, and the closing prices showed a small decline for the day, the next crop deliveries being the weakest. The Liverpool news was a little disappointing, the next crop showing only a trifling net improvement. Still the receipts in this country are so small, the spot situation is so strong, and the prospects on the whole are regarded as so promising that cotton has a good many friends, and higher prices are expected.

NAVAL NEWS.

The New Gunboat Helena to be Christened Thursday — Acceptance of the Torpedo Boat Ericson.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The flagship Olympia arrived at Nagasaki, Japan, today.

Miss Agnes Belle Steele, daughter of the Mayor of Helena Montana, has been selected to coristen the new gunboat Helena, which will be launched at the works of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company on Thursday, January 30th.

Secretary Herbert to-day decided that he would direct the preliminary acceptance of the torpedo boat Ericson, subject to another dock trial; the sum of $16,000 be deducted, however, from the contract price for failure to complete the vessel within the required time. The Ericson is now at New London, Conn., and the trial will take place there. It is not unlikely that, owing to the unfortunate accidents which caused the delay in completion, Congress will authorize the remission of the $16,000.

The Ericson has had a number of trying experiences. Accidents to her machinery caused great delay, and on her last attempt, on official trial, several men were killed by an explosion and the trial was abandoned. The department is now satisfied that the machinery of the little vessel is in perfect order, and that she can make twenty five knots an hour, which is a half knot more than required by the contract. She was built by the Coma Iron Works, Dubuque, Iowa.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

Of Stocks, Receipts and Exports of Cotton.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—The following is the comparative cotton statement for the week ending this date:

	1895	1894
Net receipts at all United States ports during the week...	109,992	209,893
Total receipts to this date.....	3,876,643	5,921,834
Exports for the week	137,461	265,416
Total exports to this date.....	2,598,971	4,365,332
Stock in all United States ports.....	974,007	1,026,291
Stock at all interior towns.....	234,139	207,745
American afloat for Stock in Liverpool,..	1,111,000	1,471,000
Great Britain.....	185,000	400,000

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

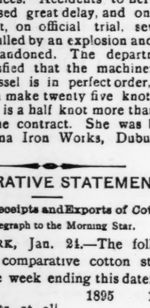
By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, January 24.—Spirits turentine quiet and steady at 31@31½c. Rosin dull; strained common to good $1 60@1 65.

CHARLESTON, January 24.—Spirits turpentine nominal; nothing doing; sales —casks. Rosin firm; sales 200 barrels; B, C $1 00, D $1 15, E $1 20, F $1 30, G $1 35, H $1 50, I $1 55, K $1 75, M $2 15; other grades, no demand; prices not quoted.

SAVANNAH, January 24.—Spirits turpentine—nothing doing; receipts 251 casks. Rosin firm at the decline; sales 1,000 barrels; closing quotations were—A, B and C $1 00, D $1 15, E $1 25, F $1 35, G $1 35, H $1 50, I $1 55, K 1 75, M $2 00, N $2 12½, window glass $2 25, water white $2 37½.

ROYAL



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Royal Baking Powder Co.,

106 Wall Street, N. Y.

OUTRAGES IN ARMENIA.

REPORT OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Speeches by Senators Cullom and Frye—The House Bond Bill Temporarily Laid Aside—Pension Matters Considered by the House.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, January 24.—The Committee on Privileges and Elections was given permission to sit during the sessions of the Senate to consider the Dupont election case from Delaware.

Mr. Caffery had the President's communication as to the non-payment of the sugar bounties transferred from the Financial Committee to the Judiciary Committee, and made a statement explanatory of the question in dispute. The Comptroller of the Treasury, he said, in refusing to pay the claims because he deemed the law to be unconstitutional, had set up a new Constitution. Never heretofore had a subordinate official of the Government assumed the power to nullify practically an appropriation made by Congress.

The concurrent resolution reported last Wednesday from the Committee on Foreign Relations, on the subject of outrages on the Armenians, was laid before the Senate, and Mr. Cullom of Illinois, Republican, a member of that committee, addressed the Senate. He said that he was amazed, astounded and appalled at the brief accounts which he had had of the awful carnival of havoc, destruction and blood which had prevailed for a time, in a country with which the United States maintained amicable relations.

The accumulated testimony of hundreds and thousands of intelligent people, Christian and Jew, Catholic and Protestant, European and American, made it absolutely certain that a massacre of innocents had been perpetrated in the Armenian provinces of Turkey. Fire and sword had swept away, over many square miles of territory, the last vestige of Armenian human life. And over two hundred villages the demon of damnation and fanatical hate had spread ruin, dessolation and death. The English Government had a direct obligation resting on it to protect the Armenian, and yet nothing had been done by it, nor by any of the other Powers looking to the enforcement of their treaty obligations beyond mere diplomatic correspondence between them and the Sultan. It had therefore seemed to the committee on Foreign Relations that it could do nothing less than appeal to the Powers to carry out their pledges, as it did in the concurrent resolution.

As to the right of the United States to protect its own citizens everywhere, no orders were forwarded from any nation on earth. Mr. Cullom quoted from a speech of Daniel Webster these words, "There is something among men more capable of shaking despotic power than the lightening, the whirlwind, the earthquake, and that is the excited and aroused indignation of the whole civilized world," and he added that he knew of nothing which had happened in the world for centuries that more urgently called for interference than these slaughters of Armenian Christians.

Mr. Blanchard of Louisiana, Democrat, expressed his joy that the Committee on Foreign Relations had at last reported a resolution giving expression to the abhorrence felt by the American people at the atrocities perpetrated on the Christian inhabitants of Turkish Armenia. He favored that resolution, although perhaps it didn't go far enough.

Mr. Frye, who is second on the Committee on Foreign Relations, took exception to Mr. Blanchard's remark about the committee having "at last" reported the resolution. He said that at the last session of Congress the Committee on Foreign Relations had given a hearing to two missionaries to Turkey, both of whom he knew personally and one of whom was a resident of his own city. They had stated the grievances, the troubles, the massacres and their fears. They had been asked what was the remedy, and they had told the committee that if consulates were established at Erzeroum and Harpoot, the troubles would cease, because the eye of America would be on that section of country. In less than a week after that the Committee on Foreign Relations had reported an amendment to the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, providing for these two consulates, and it had become a law. The Turkish Government, however, had refused exequatures to the two consuls sent from the United States. He did not know what the Executive Department had done as to that refusal or whether it could do anything, but it seemed to him that some pressure might be brought to bear. If that consulate had been established at Harpoot, and if a building had been provided, and an American flag raised upon it, that thousands of lives would have been saved there, as one of the most terrible massacres had taken place at that point.

The people of the United States, he said, had planted in Turkey over six million dollars for one single purpose—that they might better and improve the condition of the people of Turkey. They had erected there as fine colleges as there were in the world, and those colleges had been maintained by American money. They had educated thousands and hundreds of thousands of Turks or Armenians (who were subjects of Turkey). It had been a work of wonderful beneficence and had had marvellous success. And yet to-day, that work was absolutely stopped, and American capital was held up. The American colleges at Harpoot were burned down and the Armenians themselves were compelled to flee for their lives.

"I do not know," he continued, "how far the United States of American can interfere in Turkey. I am in favor of this resolution as an expression of our opinion upon those awful tragedies. But if I had my way (after these Powers of Europe had waited now a solid year, looking each other in the face with suspicious eyes and fearing each to make a move lest the other should receive a benefit from it), I would have Congress memorialize Russia and say to her, 'take Armenia in your possession; protect the lives of those Christians there and the United States of America, will stand behind you with all its power.' [Applause in the gallery.]

"I do not love Great Britain particularly, and could not give my consent to the marvellous eulogium upon Great Britain delivered here the day before yesterday. I say that from the time that this country was peopled by Englishmen down to the day I am talking, Great Britain has never done one single kindly act to the United States (applause in the galleries) or to her colony—not one. I say, that she has availed herself of every single opportunity that came into her power to hurt the United States and to harm the country when it was a colony of Great Britain. I say, that while Great Britain had been for half a century taunting us upon our 'flag of freedom' and our declaration of independence, with holding slaves and putting manacles upon their feet and hands—taunting us year after year and asking us what our declaration of independence meant—the moment the South revolted and undertook to set up a Confederacy, the corner-stone of which was slavery, Great Britain for all her sentiments against slavery immediately did everything in her power to help France in Mexico and to help the Confederacy destroy the Government of the United States, for the reason that if the Confederacy met with success England would have in her a commercial customer. I admit the greatness of Great Britain. I admit that she is at present the greatest and the most magnificent Power ever seen in the history of the world, upon the ocean; but I do not admit that she is a friend to the United States or America, or that she had ever exhibited the slightest sign of friendship for us. And now she is sitting quietly by for a solid year and seeing these Armenians massacred because they are Christians; while she was one of the very countries agreeing to protect their rights, or to compel Turkey to do it, and while she had the power in her hands any day to do it. So, I say, Mr President, regardless of what Great Britain might have thought, if I had had my way, I could have memorialized Russia to take possession of Armenia at once, and would declare that the United States would back her in the doing of it. So far as American citizens are concerned, I would protect them there at any cost. We never agreed that the Dardanelles should be closed to the United States. There cannot be found a line in the policy of the United States that ever permitted any great navigable water to be closed to us—not one. On the contrary, we have been ready to go to war at any time to keep navigable waters open to our ships. We have given no assent to the agreement of European nations that the Dardanelles should be closed, and if it were necessary to protect American citizens and their property, I would order United States ships, in spite of forts, in spite of agreements, to sail up the Dardanelles, plant themselves before Constantinople and demand that American citizens shall have the protection to which they are entitled. [Applause.]

"Mr. President, I think that one of the grandest things in all the history of Great Britain is that she does protect her subjects everywhere, anywhere and under all circumstances. I do not wonder that a British subject loves his country. This little incident with which you are all familiar is a marvellous illustration of the protection which Great Britain gives to her subjects: The King of Abyssinnia took a British subject named Campbell, about twenty years ago, carried him up into the fortress of Magdala, on the heights of a rocky mountain and put him into a dungeon without cause assigned. It took Great Britain six months to find that out. Then Great Britain demanded his immediate release. King Thobald refused the release. In less than ten days after the refusal was received, 10 000 English soldiers, including 5,000 Sepoys, were on board ships of war and were sailing down the coast. When they reached the coast they were disembarked, marched across that terrible country a distance of seven hundred miles, under a burning sun, up the mountain, up to the very heights in front of the frowning dungeon then gave battle, battered down the iron gates of the stone walls, reached down into the dungeon and lifted out of it that one British subject. King Theobald killed himself with his own pistol. Then they carried the Englishman down the mountain across the land, put him on board a white-winged ship and sped him to his home in safety. That cost Great Britain twenty-five millions of dollars and made General Napier, Lord Napier of Magdala. That was a great thing for a great country to do. In God's name, who would not die for a country that will do that? Well, Mr. President, our country will do it and our country ought to do it; and all that I ask in this resolution of ours, is that this country shall model itself after Great Britain in this one thing. The life of an American citizen must be protected, wherever he may be, whether in Great Britain or in Turkey."

At 2 o'clock the unfinished business, the House Bond bill, with the free coinage substitute, was laid before the Senate.

It was temporarily laid aside.

A substitute for the Armenian resolution, offered by Mr. Call, was tabled, and the committee resolution, as heretofore telegraphed, was adopted.

Mr. Jones of Arkansas, Democrat, in charge of the free coinage substitute to the Bond bill, asked unanimous consent that the vote on it be taken next Thursday at 4 o'clock, but Mr. Allen of Nebraska, Populist, objected. Mr. Jones said that he would ask the Senate to remain in session next Thursday until the unfinished business was disposed of.

Senate bill appropriating $50 000 for the purchase of lands adjoining the United States naval station at Port Royal, S. C., was passed.

After a short executive session, the Senate adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

There was a fair attendance of members when at 8 p. m. the House met for the first pension session of the Fifty-fourth Congress. Among the thirteen bills which received favorable consideration were the Senate bill, granting a pension of $75 per month to the widow of the late Brigadier General and Representative William Coggswell, of Massachusetts, and a House bill increasing to $72 per month the pension of the widow of the late Col. William Dulaney.

At 10 30 p. m. the House adjourned till Monday.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

A Bulge in Wheat—Corn and Oats Higher in Sympathy—Pork Products Closed at Higher Prices.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—Until the last honr to-day, trading in wheat displayed no feature of particular interest, but during the final sixty minutes there was enough excitement to compensate for all the previous dullness and inactivity. It was not quite clear what the reason for the sudden burst of strength was: the shorts did not bother to find out; it took all their time to keep pace with the climbing prices. The tone of the market before the flurry took place was irregular, several unimportant advances and declines taking place. A feature of to-day's market was the coming together of the price of May and July, elevator concerns selling the latter. May wheat opened at 63⅝c; sold between 62½@64¼c, closing at 64¼@64⅛c—1⅜@1⅛c higher than yesterday. Cash wheat was firm, closing with an advance to correspond with that of the futures.

Corn participated in the irregularities of the wheat market and closed at an advance of yesterday. The business was of a dull and uninteresting character early in the session, but during the latter part shorts found it quite interesting and their efforts to cover helped to enliven the scene. May corn opened at 29¼c, sold between 29¼@29⅜ and 29⅜c, closing at the latter—¼c higher than yesterday. Cash corn was steady, closing firm with the futures.

The strength and weakness of wheat and corn were faithfully represented in oats. The business was not attended by any extraordinary activity and the tone was entirely featureless. May oats closed ⅛@¼c higher than yesterday. Cash oats were easy, closing firm.

Provisions—There was a strong undertone in the provision market, which saved prices from declining under liberal strong by-holders. The hog market was higher and the strength which appeared in the product was evidently derived from that source. The bulge in wheat likewise had a favorable influence. May pork closed 2½c higher than yesterday, May lard n shade higher and May ribs 2½@5c higher.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

POLITICAL CONFUSION.

NORTH CAROLINA POPULISTS AND REPUBLICANS AT LOGGERHEADS.

A Sensation Sprung by Senator Butler—There Can be No Fusion—Republican Leaders Claim to be Masters of the Situation.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

RALEIGH, N. C., January 24.—It has been assured for some months that fusion between the Populists and Republicans in North Carolina was certain, but a great sensation is now sprung, in the shape of a letter signed by the Populist chairman and Senator Marion Butler, announcing that the Populists would support only electors pledged to vote for no man who favors a gold standard, and stating further, that it is more important to have the electors than to have the Governor. This statement has aroused one wing of the Populists, and the Populist State committee is to meet in a few days. The Republican State organ to-day creates commotion among the Populists by declaring, "that the next Governor of North Carolina will be a Republican, is certain. The fact is, that the Republicans are masters of the situation. With anything like harmonious action they will sweep the State. When it comes to the question of surrendering to Populism or free silver, or keeping in touch with the principles of the National Republican party, protection and a sound financial system, questions of policy must yield to principle."

CHARLESTON'S CHEEK.

Seeking to Magnify Its Importance By Disparaging Other South Atlantic Ports.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, January 24.—A delegation from Charleston, S. C., appeared before the House Ways and Means Committee to day and presented the claim of their city for the establishment of a sub-Treasury of the United State there.

James M. Seignerous, director of the Bank of Charleston, gave the banking statistics of the city, and spoke of the business relations of Charleston.

Representative McLaurin, of South Carolina, dwelt pointedly upon the importance and volume of the cotton trade of Charleston, and compared its business with Savannah. The latter place, as a port, received a little more money from the cotton trade than Charleston. Port Royal, Wilmington, and other Carolina ports, however, took much business away from Charleston, for which that city, however, had to furnish the capital. When this was taken into consideration Charleston outranked Savannah.

Charleston was the business center of the Carolinas and was the best port between New Orleans and Baltimore for the establishment of a sub-treasury.

Messrs. John D. Murphy, J. S. Murdock, A. H. Mowry, J. P. Oneill and W. H. Welsh, business men of Charleston, were present, but did not speak, preferring to leave their case in the hands of Mr. McLaurin, a member of the Ways and Means Committee, who intends to make his fight for Charleston in the committee when it takes the question up.

After leaving the Ways and Means Committee, the delegation appeared before the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds in support of the bill to grant to the city of Charleston, S. C., the old Postoffice lot and building the commercial bodies of the city.

STANDARD SILVER DOLLARS

To be Coined at the Philadelphia and New Orleans Mints.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, January 24.—Secretary Carlisle has directed Mint Director Preston to prepare to coin standard silver dollars at the Philadelphia and New Orleans mints. The amount of coinage to be executed has not yet been determined, but probably not more than 7,000 000 standard silver dollars will be coined. The seigniorage on this will also be declared and coined, and this will not make all told more than $10,000,000.

Two things will happen as the result of this decision to coin standard silver dollars, viz.: The reopening of the New Orleans mint on a small scale and the continuance of coinage operations at the Philadelphia mint. Mr. Preston says that by Tuesday night all the gold bullion in the Philadelphia mint will have been coined and he does not think that any gold bullion will be transferred from sub-Treasuries to the mint in Philadelphia at present. As the appropriation for coining is well nigh exhausted, the force at the Philadelphia mint would have been furloughed without pay, unless the coinage of standard silver dollars, for which he had a sufficient present appropriation, had been decided upon. There was, he laid, pressing need for the coinage of subsidiary silver and as soon as the necessary money was provided by Congress this class of coinage would be resumed.

A BLIZZARD RAGING

From Iowa to Kansas—Heavy Rains—The Storm in New York.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

ST. LOUIS, January 24.—Reports received since yesterday and up to noon to-day, state that a blizzard is raging in Southern Iowa, Eastern Kansas, through the Missouri, and extends as far South as Little Rock, Ark. In Southern Arkansas, heavy rain is falling and railroad traffic is in danger of interruption. The storm is most severe in Western and Southern Missouri. In some places the snowfall is over four inches in the past twenty-four hours and high winds are piling it into drifts which delay railway traffic. In Southern Iowa, the temperature has fallen twenty-five degrees since yesterday. The sleet storm which followed the downpour of rain caused serious damage to telegraph and electric light wires. At Albia, the coating of ice on the electric light wires is so great as to break them a dozen places, and the city was in darkness last night. The weather in St. Louis to-day is clear and cold, with a brisk northwest wind.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—A high wind storm accompanied by rain began here last night and has continued all day. The heaviest downpour of rain, accompanied by a high easterly wind occurred about 7 o'clock this morning. At 9 o'clock the wind was blowing at the rate of forty miles an hour.

SALE CONFIRMED

Of the Macon & Birmingham Road—The Southern Believed to be the Purchaser.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

ATLANTA, GA., January 24.—A special from Macon to the *Constitution* says that Judge Speer to-day confirmed the sale of the Macon & Birmingham. An appeal was made to the court to compel counsel for the purchasers to reveal the names of the real buyers. The court declined to order the disclosure and the purchase is still a mystery. The impression, however, is that the Southern is the real owner and that it is hiding it hand because it does not want to arouse an adverse public sentiment.

In Olden Times

People overlooked the importance of permanently beneficial effects and were satisfied with transient action; but now that it is generally known that Syrup of Figs will permanently overcome habitual constipation, well-informed people will not buy other laxatives, which act for a time but finally injure the system.

AFFAIRS IN THE EAST.

Armenians Still Holding Out Against the Turks at Zeitoun—The Red Cross Society's Relief Treasury.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 24.—A great number of mounted and Turkish soldiers from Zeitoun have arrived in Marash and taken up their headquarters in the churches in that town. The Armenians who retain possession of Zeitoun, which place is invested by the Turks, have sufficient provisions and ammunition toenable them to resist the attempts of the Turks to take the town until July, 1896.

United States Minister Terrell has not yet received any answer from the Porte to his request for the admission of the American Red Cross Society into Asia Minor for the purpose of distributing relief to the suffering Armenians, but he is still hopeful of receiving a favorable reply.

WASHINGTON, January 24.—Secretary Olney has received from Mr. Terrell, United States Minister at Constantinople, a cablegram saying that while the Porte refuses permission to the Red Cross, or to members of the Red Cross Society as such, to distribute relief in Armenia and thereby declines to officially recognize that society, it will permit any persons whom Mr. Terrell names and approves to distribute relief in the interior of Turkey, providing the Turkish authorities are kept informed of what they are doing.

SOUTHERN FARMERS

Less Burdened with Debt Now Than at Any Previous Time—Producing at Home Their Own Provisions.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

BALTIMORE, January 24.—The *Southern States*, a magazine, publishes reports from over five hundred correspondents resident in all parts of the South, as to the financial condition of the farmers. These reports show that Southern farmers as a class are less burdened with debt than they have been at any previous time since the war; that they are now more and more every year producing at home their own provisions, and are less and less dependent upon the West for corn, flour, pork, hay and like supplies; that growing these things themselves, they are saving the enormous profits on them formerly paid to merchants, and that living thus on their own resources they can count largely as profit whatever they may receive for such cotton as they grow. While, as a rule, there is little money in circulation, the farmers are living better than ever before, in spite of hard times and because of a wide and wiser utilization of natural resources and capabilities. It is shown, moreover, that in some sections the proceeds from the sale of cotton and the surplus of other crops has been more than enough to pay up back debts, and that farmers, besides buying such needed supplies as cannot be raised, are improving their farms, buying new furniture, vehicles, farm implements, &c, and in some cases are lending and investing money. The reports as a whole, demonstrate that the Southern farmer is potentially much the better prepared to make a living than his Northern brother.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

Denial of Rumors That a Treaty Has Been Made.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—A dispatch to the *Central News* from Constantinople says that in an interview to-day, Halil Rifaat Pasha, the Grand Vizier, declared that the rumors of an offensive and defensive treaty between Russian and Turkey were absolutely unfounded. Such a treaty had neither been concluded nor meditated.

In well-informed circles this statement is believed to be probably a mere diplomatic quibble. The arrangement between the two Powers may not be embodied in a treaty, but it is becoming to be generally believed that an understanding exists between them that is tantamount to a treaty.

TALKING STRIKE.

Locomotive Engineers on the Georgia Road.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

ATLANTA, GA., January 24.—General Manager Scott, of the Georgia road, conducted his negotiations with the Brotherhood chiefs, Arthur, Clark, Sageant and Morrissey by wire to-day. He is here and they are in Augusta. They asked him to submit their demand for increased pay for freight engineers to arbitration. He refused positively to state the nature of his reply. It is believed that he refused to arbitrate and made a counter proposition to the chiefs. The men at this end of the line are talking strike, unless something satisfactory comes out of the discussion. The freight engineers want three days' pay for the round trip between Atlanta and Augusta.

WARM WIRELETS.

Hon John K. Cowan, Representative in Congress from the Fourth Maryland district, was yesterday elected President of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad to succeed Charls F. Mayer.

The third joint ballot for United States Senator in the Kentucky Legislature was taken with the dead-lock still on and no prospects that it will be broken before February 6th.

Peter Caltoob and Thomas Cooper, colored men, became involved in a war of words, in Portsmouth, Va., when the former shot the latter through the heart. The murderer was arrested.

Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness, without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, then laxatives or other remedies are not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, then one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

Manager Chicago Journal.

Col. F. C. Pierce Was Made a Well Man by Paine's Celery Compound.

At the door of every newspaper office might be posted the general order—Rush!

The busiest concerns in the busiest streets are sluggards compared with these newsgathering hives where human fingers and brains are matched to keep up with machinery.

The brunt of this fatiguing mental strain, unavoidable in getting out one of the big city dailies, for example, the Chicago *Evening Journal*, falls on its business manager—in the case of this oldest daily in Illinois, Colonel Frederick C. Pierce.

Colonel Pierce is one of the busiest men in Chicago, a city of early and late workers. Brain workers in every profession will thank Colonel Pierce for the following statement recently made by him:

"For several years I have been troubled with sick headache, caused by constipation; otherwise, I have always been in perfect health, and never sick but for two weeks in my life. This sick headache has been very annoying. I have taken a number of different medicines which have been used and recommended by others, but not until I took Paine's celery compound did I find any relief.

"This season I took one bottle and was not troubled with headache for at least six months. Since that time I have kept the medicine in the office and used it occasionally, and have not been troubled with headache since.

"I have recommended it to a number of my friends, who have been benefited as I have. For a person who is disposed to constipation, it is unquestionably one of the best medicines that there is on the market to-day.

"Yours, respectfully,

"F. C. PIERCE,

"Business Manager of the Chicago *Evening Journal*."

A black cloud is no surer indication of an approaching storm than persistent headaches are of dangerous debility.

There is no one specific that can permanently cure headaches unless it goes to the seat of the trouble. That great nerve and brain restorer, Paine's celery compound, does get rid of them and leaves no chance for their return, because the deep-seated cause—the weakened nervous system at last is supplied with the food it has so sadly felt the need of.

The best physicians in every city in this country prescribe Paine's celery compound, where a rapid building up of the system is imperative. As an invigorator in cases of exhaustion, sleeplessness and a poor state of the blood it is the mainstay of the ablest practitioners throughout the United States.

A mere glance at the faces of weak, nervous, run down persons after they have begun to use this greatest of all remedies, shows how rapid is the nourishing effect of Paine's celery compound.

There are thousands upon thousands well to-day because they used Paine's celery compound.

NAVAL MILITIA

Growing Steadily — Commander Francis Winslow's Commission Revoked by Gov. Carr.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The naval militia movement is growing steadily, according to information received at the Navy Department. The department has been advised that the Louisiana naval battalion has been organized with 16 commissioned officers, 21 non-commissioned officers and 155 seamen, and that despite their disbandment by order of Governor Altgeld, the Chicago battalion has attained an official organization of 800 men.

The department has also been informed that the Governor of North Carolina has revoked the commission of Commander Francis Winslow, U. S. N., retired as commanding officer of the North Carolina naval battalion. Some dispute over the manner of rendering accounts was the basis for the Governor's action.

The Mallory line steamer Alamo, which went ashore near Key West, has been gotten off. The wreckers have libelled the vessel for $65,000 salvage, and bond for the full amount of the claim has been fixed by the United States Court and the vessel released.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

☞ NOTICES For Rent or Sale, Lost and Found Wants, and other short miscellaneous advertisements inserted in this Department, in leaded Nonpareil type, on first or fourth page, at Publisher's option, for 1 cent per word each insertion; but no advertisement taken for less than 20 cents. Terms, positively cash in advance.

"So marvelously cheap for such good work," is said of the Photographs taken at corner Market and Fourth streets. I will remain but a short time. C. H. Pease. sa tu jan 25 1t*

The latest and best cold weather drink a specialty. We serve the best hot Tom and Jerry and hot Scotch in the city. Call and see me to-day. A. P. Levy, French Cafe, Princess street. jan 31 tf

A fresh supply daily of Country Sausage and Liver Pudding. Pig Feet 5 cents a pound. A full line of Choice Groceries cheap. Call and see me, Chas. D. Jacobs, ag't, 217½ North Front street. jan 19 tf

When you want a nice bunch of Bananas, a barrel of Baldwin's, a case or crate of fine Western Apples, a bag of Irish or Sweet Potatoes, Turnips, Onions, Beans, or Mountain Butter from ten to forty pound lots, call or send your orders to A. S. Winstead & Co., Commission Merchants and Wholesale Fruit and Produce Dealers. jan 1 D&W tf

Photographs—If your Photo U. would C. Come along and sit with me; Prices right, Photos bright, Don't delay, But come right away. U. C. Ellis, 114 Market street. dec 29 tf

The celebrated pale Kyffhauser Beer! Sold only by F. Richter, Wilmington, N. C.

Baskets, Vegetable Baskets for the shipment of Peas, Beans, Cucumbers, etc. For sale at Jno. S. McEachern's Grain and Feed Store 211 Market street. c31

Hayden, P. H., has in stock buggies, road Carts and harness of all kinds. Repairing done by skillful workmen on short notice. Opposite new Court House c31

Tar, Honey and Rum

—COMPOUND—

A purely old fashion Home-Made

Cough and Cold Remedy.

No Opiates of any kind. Pure, harmless, effective. Can be given with perfect safety to the youngest and the oldest. Pronounced by the pulpit, the press, and the public to be the greatest Cough Syrup on earth. Made under the personal supervision of

JAMES D. NUTT, Pharmacist,

jan 19 tf WILMINGTON, N. C.

Announcement.

I TAKE THIS METHOD of announcing to all my old friends and patrons that I have again located in Wilmington and may be found at Prempert's Barber shop, No. 11 South Front street, where I will be pleased to see you one and all.

Respectfully,

dec 29 tf WILLIAM J. STEWART.

S. H. Fishblate's

MATCHLESS

REDUCTIONS

—ON—

SUITS

—AND—

OVERCOATS.

The blame is on the weather.

We acknowledge the corn. We are overstocked. Nothing left to do but to slash into the prices and compel you men to buy! We are going to do it—at once—now. The center of Clothing selling will be here in this Store for the next two weeks—if the lowest prices ever heard of for FINE CLOTHING count for anything—and they will.

Opportunities

Don't last forever, they come and go. A Bargain is an opportunity. You must take it quickly or miss it forever. Don't blame us if you come too late.

S. H. Fishblate,

KING CLOTHIER.

jan 1 tf

THE CHICAGO.

Just Try It, Which Is All We Ask

We do not claim to sell our goods so much less than others, but we do say that we can and will sell as low as any House that pays full value for their goods.

W. R. SPRINGER & CO.,

Purcell Building,

dec 24 tf Wilmington, N. C.

CASH TALKS.

THE

Alderman Hardware Co.

are now making Low Cash Prices to their country friends on

Plows, Plow Castings,

HAMES, HAME STRINGS,

Backbands, Singletrees, Trace Chains,

Shovels, Spades, Hoes, both handled and unhandled; Rakes, Plowlines, Bridles, Collars, Collar Pads.

A full line of Granite Iron Ware, House Furnishing Goods,

Crockery, Pistols, Cutlery,

Iron King Cook Stoves

AND LIBERTY RANGES.

A few Nice Oil Heaters to be had at Cost for Cash.

Alderman Hardware Co.,

29 South Front Street,

jan 19 tf Wilmington, N. C.

Above Comparison.

Our new line of Gentlemen's $3.00 Shoes. Our $4 00 Boots that we are selling at $3.50. Ladies' $3 50 Cork Sole Shoes for $3.00. Gentlemen's $3 00 Lace Shoes for $2 10. Ladies' $2 50 for Pat. Leather Button Shoes. We ask you to call and compare them critically with any Shoe you ever bought before for the money.

Geo. R. French & Sons.

jan 19 tf

WE WILL DISPOSE

of the balance of our

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—AND—

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